

## ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.VOLUME XXXVI.—NUMBER 38.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1865.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

## THE PRATT &amp; WHITNEY COMPANY,

Manufacturers of . . .

## IMPROVED GARDNER MACHINE GUN

for black powder; also Plants of Machinery for Rifles, Rapid-firing and Shot Guns; Sewing Machines; Bicycles, and every description of Machines; and Small Tools for Metal Working; Special Machines and Tools made to order. Send for Catalogue.

HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

## TOBIN BRONZE.

NON-CORROSIIVE IN SEA WATER.

Can be Forged at Cherry Red Heat.

Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Pump Piston Rods, Yacht Shafting, Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Centre Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,

Sole Manufacturers. 99 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

## DRIGGS-SEABURY GUN

AND  
AMMUNITION CO.MACHINE,  
RAPID-FIRE AND  
LARGE CALIBER GUNS,  
with Mountings for all Services.

## AMMUNITION OF ALL CLASSES.

Washington Office, Kellogg Building,  
Shops, Derby, Conn.  
New York Office, 120 Liberty St.WE ARE BUILDING "HORNSBY-AKROYD"  
OIL ENGINE.The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co., Foot of East 138th Street,  
NEW YORK.

## U. M. C. AMMUNITION.

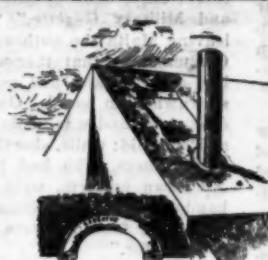
MILITARY, SPORTING AND TARGET.  
CARTRIDGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
RAPID FIRE AMMUNITION, 1/2 pdr. to  
LOADED SHELLS, PAPER SHELLS, WADS AND  
PRIMERS. Write for Catalogue.THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn.  
313 Broadway, NEW YORK.

425 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR ARMY  
And NAVY USE BERTRAM'S OIL POLISH.

Is the best cleaning and polishing compound for brass and all bright metals. Proof against sea air, and adapted to any climate. Contains no acids. Has been on the market for years and given universal satisfaction. Highest endorsement of Navy Officers, Engineers, etc. For particulars and prices address

BERTRAM'S OIL POLISH CO., 222 State Street, Boston, Mass.

WE CLAIM THE FOLLOWING MERITS FOR JENKINS BROS.' VALVES.  
1. Manufactured of the best Steam Metal.  
2. No regrinding, therefore not constantly wearing out the Seat of the Valves.  
3. Contain JENKINS DISC, which is suitable for all Pressures of Steam, Oil and  
Acids.  
4. The Easiest Repaired, and all parts Interchangeable.  
5. Every Valve Tested before leaving the factory.  
6. ALL GENUINE stamped with Trade-Mark.JENKINS BROTHERS,  
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO. BOSTON.LEWIS NIXON,  
SHIPBUILDER.  
THE CRESCENT SHIPYARD.  
OFFICE AND WORKS, ELIZABETHPORT, NEW JERSEY.ASBESTOS STOVE-PIPE SHIELD  
FOR TENTS.

Pat. Dec. 26, 1893.

This is an Asbestos cloth wound grommet or ring inserted in roof of wall tent or Sibley conical tent. Composed of Asbestos, it protects canvas from fire, is noiseless in wind, is flexible and folds without damage to tent or itself. Supplied plain for insertion, or on canvas with flap to close aperture.

Used and approved by U. S. Army.

H. W. JOHNS M'F'G CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

THE Battleship Oregon has again responded magnificently to the demands made on her. Not only has she accomplished all that has been required of her, but at times she has steamed knots faster than her registered speed.

HER SHAFTINGS OF Fluid-Compressed, Open-Hearth Steel, HYDRAULICALLY FORGED AND ANNEALED.

The Bethlehem Iron Company,  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENN'A.BRANCH OFFICES—  
100 Broadway, New York. 421 Chestnut St., Phila. 1433 Marquette Bidg., Chicago.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

THE BEAUTY OF SOME PIANOS

is only case deep. It is easier to make a pretty case than to put music into it. A mechanic can do one the other comes within the realm of art.

THE EMERSON not only has beauty of case but the quality of tone that a musician cares for, and it is a lasting quality. The honesty of an EMERSON PIANO begins with the varnish and goes straight through to the iron plate. We would like to show you the fine points of an EMERSON. Established 1849. THE EMERSON PIANO CO., 110 Boylston St., BOSTON. 207 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

FOR SUMMER WEAR.  
Regulation Serge Blouses from \$11.25 up.  
Samples of materials mailed upon application.THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
Milit. Purveyors.BENT & BUSH  
Military Goods  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE  
387 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

## REMINGTON NEW MODEL SMALL BORE RIFLES.



High power and rapidity of fire combined with the simple Remington System. Adapted to the 7 mm and other smokeless powder cartridges. Send for illustrated catalogue.

REMINGTON ARMS CO.,  
818 Broadway, New York.  
ILION, N. Y.

## AMERICAN ORDNANCE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## RAPID FIRE GUNS AND AMMUNITION,

FOR  
NAVAL, COAST, FIELD and MOUNTAIN SERVICE.

WASHINGTON OFFICE, 702 17th St., BRIDGEPORT OFFICE, 319 Crescent Ave., LYNN OFFICE, 44 Federal St.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)  
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens, of the Navy, has applied for voluntary retirement at the end of the present fiscal year, under the provisions of the Personnel law. Seven applications of this kind are pending at the Navy Department. Favorable action will result in retirement of those officers with the rank and three-quarters pay of the next higher grade.

In our columns this week will be found interesting official reports on a variety of subjects, such as those of Admiral Sampson on his cruise, Gen. H. G. Otis on his work at Manila, Rear Admiral Kautz on the fighting at Samar, the Chief Signal Officer in the Philippines and the Chief Surgeon at Manila. Coming thus together in one issue, they should strikingly bring home to our readers the vast scope of our governmental activities in the Army and Navy, and awaken the thought that soon all seas and zones may witness the display of our national energies.

Maj. James Chester, U. S. Army, retired, in a review in the "Journal of the Military Service Institution" of Col. Miley's "In Cuba with Shafter," says: "It is hard to say which side should be congratulated on the outcome. The Spaniards escaped the torture of starvation with unconditional surrender at the end of it, and the Americans escaped a prolonged contest with deadly disease. Certainly both sides should thank Gen. Shafter, whose firm faith in final success enabled him to persist in negotiation even after he had been instructed to force a conclusion by bombardment or assault."

The change of the service blouse into the old sack coat of twenty-five years ago meets with general disfavor in the Navy. The blue blouse is dressy, military and serviceable, while the opponents of the sack coat denounce it as ungainly and unmilitary, and the white sack is still further objectionable, in that all the braids are taken from it, as they were from the white blouse, and reduces it to a citizen's coat. As for the helmets, they are even more detested, for they are pronounced ugly, hard to carry about, and, when soiled, cannot be cleaned, and no two are ever of the same shape.

The following question by Col. A. L. Mills, Commandant at West Point, has been submitted by the Secretary of War to the Comptroller of the Treasury: "I have the honor to recommend, if the funds be available, that the

post of West Point be provided with a suitable building as quarters for bachelor officers. Great necessity exists for such a building, both for quarters and messing purposes, for bachelor officers and for the proper entertainment of foreign officers of whom the number visiting West Point is constantly increasing." Mr. L. P. Mitchell, Assistant Comptroller, decides in answer to the question that the regular appropriation for buildings at military posts can be used for the erection of suitable quarters of the kind mentioned by Col. Mills. It is assumed in view of the decision that the building will soon be erected.

The proverbial desire of the British soldier to be where there is fighting was well illustrated during the stop of the American transport Sheridan at Malta, where the garrison were dazzled by the Americans' prospect of active duty in the Philippines. "The British garrison fraternized heartily with the visitors with rather unfortunate results in some cases," says the "Civil and Military Gazette," "for when the transport was leaving Malta the authorities notified the United States Commandant that thirteen soldiers from the garrison had deserted and had probably secreted themselves as stowaways on board. One of the delinquents was soon discovered and was made over to the British authorities at Port Said; while, shortly before Colombo was reached, eight others, who had in the meanwhile donned the American uniform, were likewise discovered and were handed over to the military authorities at Colombo. The remaining four deserters, however, have still to be accounted for."

Adml. Melville's paper on triple screws, read at the recent meeting of the Institution of Navy Architects in England, has excited much interest and discussion abroad. It is subjected, however, to the criticism that the Admiral gives neither names, dates, nor any other particulars in regard to the character of the "two hundred trials of nearly as many vessels" furnishing the data upon which he founds his conclusions. Chief Engr. Harold P. Norton, who read the paper, promised that the required information should be forthcoming. Adml. Melville is entirely confident that his reasoning as to the triple screw problem is sound, and he has such abundant data to maintain his conclusions that he expects in the end to convince even his critics in this matter. He is, meanwhile, meeting the usual fate of those who are in advance of others in their knowledge of a subject. Perhaps when the English naval officers are possessed of the data to which Adml. Melville could only refer in his brief paper, they may accept his conclusions.

A detachment of Belgian soldiers recently made a competitive test to ascertain the improvement that has been made in firearms in the course of the past 120 years. Five guns, each of military importance at the time of its use, were employed in the test. Those were fired at a target, one at a time, under identical conditions, and the results were compared carefully by scientific measures. The guns were: Flint lock gun, model of 1777, used in the battles of the French Revolution and Napoleon I.; percussion cap gun, made in 1841; carbine of English make, model of 1843; gun of the Albini system, made in 1867; Mauser rifle, produced in 1889 and still in use. The comparisons between the work of the old flint lock weapon and the Mauser piece demonstrated that the penetrating force has been increased ten times and the speed of the bullet twenty-four times. The chance of hitting the object is twenty times as great in the modern rifle as it was in the blunderbuss of 1777. The percussion cap gun of 1841 was found to be less efficient in these points than the old flintlock, but the latter gun had the great disadvantage of missing fire repeatedly.

The charges preferred against 1st Lieut. John M. Neall, 4th Cav., who was ordered tried before a General Court Martial, are: Charge 1—Absence without leave in violation of the 32d Article of War. Charge 2—Absence from guard mount, in violation of the 33d Article of War. Charge 3—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. Charge 4—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War. The specifications allege an absence from Feb. 13 to March 19, 1899, he being absent on the 16th when regularly detailed for guard mounting. He is charged with failing to keep account of his company fund from March 31, 1898, to Feb. 15, 1899; failing to pay bills against it amounting to \$374.29; failing to pay bills against the Post Exchange, amounting to \$3,482.82, and overdrawing the exchange account in the Trust Company to the amount of \$154.12; failing to pay a dividend declared by the Post Exchange Council amounting to \$1,364.80, and another of \$355.47, and misusing the funds of the exchange to the amount of \$3,381.77, more or less; also with being absent when notified to present his accounts for inspection. Similar specifications involved the misuse of other funds specified and the neglect to pay other bills from funds held by him in trust, including those he held as Commissary. He is further charged with making false statements about these funds, with leaving his wife and four children without means of support, and with failure to keep a proper account of the funds of the Presidio Club, of which he was treasurer, or to pay its debts, amounting to \$1,006.68, all this at the Presidio of California.

*"As a part of history, as well as a piece of excellent writing, his story is of permanent value."*—BOSTON HERALD.

## A NOTABLE BOOK

# THE ROUGH RIDERS

By Governor THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Colonel 1st Volunteer Cavalry, U. S. A.

With Forty Full-page Illustrations and Two Portraits (One in Photogravure) of Governor Roosevelt.

Octavo, \$2.00.

CONTENTS—I. Raising the Regiment. II. To Cuba. III. General Young's Fight at Las Guasimas. IV. The Cavalry at Santiago. V. In the Trenches. VI. The Return Home. Appendices.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S account of the Rough Riders is naturally awaited with intense eagerness from one end of the country to the other. His book has already claimed everybody's attention as in all respects a national event. The distinguished author was, with General Wood, the organizer and commander of the Rough Riders, and he tells in his book the picturesque story from the inception of the original idea to the mustering out of the justly famous regiment. His book has the distinction of being an authoritative narrative, personal and intensely vivid, of a unique fighting corps. The illustrations, from photographs by experts, are especially noteworthy.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

New York.

## INJUSTICE TO THE NAVY RETIRED LIST.

A very painful impression will be made upon the officers of our Navy by the Treasury decision which appears below announcing that the Personnel Bill passed at the last session of Congress divides the officers on the retired list of the Navy into two classes, one receiving a much higher rate of pay for the same rank than the others. Doubtless the decision is sound in law, and Congress is wholly responsible for this injustice, for how any one can consider such action otherwise than unjust it is difficult to see. Why should an officer retired before a given date receive less pay than one retired after that date, when no distinction can be made between the service each has rendered?

Some of the popular applause the Navy is receiving just at this time could very properly be turned in the direction of awakening Congress to a sense of the wrong it has done in discriminating against the elder officers who have passed to the retired list under the operation of law somewhat too soon for their own advantage. Many of them are men who rendered gallant service during that mighty struggle which established our nationality, and those whose fortune it has been to gather the honors of our later war will be the last to claim that the service of their predecessors was any less honorable and worthy than their own. Perhaps it may assist in righting this wrong if officers will send us expressions of opinion concerning it, which we shall treat as confidentially as those sending them may desire, publishing only the opinion, without the name of the officer expressing it, when this is his desire.

Treasury Department,

Office of Comptroller of the Treasury,  
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1899.

To the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy.

Sir: I have by your reference a letter dated April 28, 1899, from W. C. Eaton, Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy, to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, inquiring whether officers retired on their own applications under section 8 of the Navy Personnel act of March 3, 1899 (Public No. 187), are to be retired on the present rate of pay or on the rates of pay which go into effect July 1, 1899, pursuant to section 13 of said act. You request my decision upon the question presented in said letter. No specific case is mentioned, and it is doubtful whether I have jurisdiction to answer the question officially, but as the matter is one which it is important to have settled before the expiration of the present fiscal year, and is applicable to a limited class, I deem it proper to answer the question as presented.

Section 8 of the Navy Personnel Act is as follows: That officers of the line in the grades of Captain, Commander, and Lieutenant Commander, may by official application to the Secretary of the Navy, have their names placed on a list which shall be known as the list of "Applicants for voluntary retirement," and when at the end of any fiscal year the average vacancies for the fiscal year subsequent to the passage of this act above the grade of Commander have been less than thirteen, above the grade of Lieutenant Commander less than twenty, above the grade of Lieutenant less than twenty-nine, and above the grade of Lieutenant (Junior grade) less than forty, the President may, in the order of the rank of the applicants, place a sufficient number on the retired list with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, as now existing, including the grade of Commodore, to cause the aforesaid vacancies for the fiscal year then being considered.

Section 9 of said act makes provision for retiring officers on selection by a Board to be appointed for that purpose if the retirements at the end of any fiscal year are not up to a prescribed number, but otherwise its provisions are substantially similar to those of section 8. It would appear by the terms of the act that there can be no retirements under sections 8 and 9 until after the expiration of the current fiscal year. The year must fully expire before it can be determined whether the required number of vacancies exist so as to call for the operation of section 9 relating to compulsory retirements, and even if it be known that the number of applications for voluntary retirement is sufficient to create the required vacancies the President under the act has a discretion in retiring those who do apply, and time must be given for the orderly exercise of this discretion. The act does not ex proprio vigore retire the officers making applications on the 30th of June or upon the expiration of the fiscal year.

The doubt seems to arise on the wording in section 9 providing that officers retired pursuant to its provisions shall be retired "with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, as now existing, including the grade of Commodore." I think it clear, however, from the language of the law that the words "as now existing" have reference to the grade and not to the pay or the rank of the grade. The position of the words in the sentence shows that they modify the term grade, and do not limit the pay of the grade to the rate existing at the passage of the act.

I have, therefore, the honor to state that in my opinion officers retired under section 8 of the Navy Personnel Act will be entitled to three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, including the grade of Commodore, as fixed by law at the time of retirement, which must be subsequent to June 30, 1899, and that for the purposes of this section the pay of the grade of Commodore after June 30, 1899, will be the pay of a Brigadier General of the Army, the officer corresponding in rank to a Commodore in the Navy. I am also of opinion that an officer retired under section 8 or 9 cannot also have the benefit of section 11, which authorizes retirement of officers with creditable record who have served in the Civil War, with the rank and pay of the next higher grade.

The further question arises whether officers of the Navy retired on Army pay are entitled to increase of pay for length of service the same as officers of the Army.

The act of Aug. 5, 1882 (22 Stat. 286), provides that there shall be no increase of pay of officers on the retired list of the Navy, but that such pay shall be the same that it is when such officers shall be retired. The Supreme Court held in the case of *United States v. Tyler* (105 U. S. 244), that retired officers in the Army were entitled to such increase, because the law granting the same applied to all commissioned officers of the Army which included retired officers. The same Court, however, held in the case of *Thornley v. United States* (113 U. S. 310) that retired Navy officers were not entitled to such increase, for the reason that the statutes limited increased pay for length of service in the Navy to officers on the active list, and made no provision for such increase to officers retired. It would follow from the

principle of these decisions that as section 13 of the Navy Personnel Act provides for Army pay to all commissioned officers of the line and Medical and Pay Corps officers retired on Army pay under the act are entitled to longevity pay as retired officers in the same manner as retired Army officers, and I so decide.

This view is consistent with the proviso in said section that nothing in the act should operate to increase or reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list of the Navy. The act of Aug. 5, 1882, so far as it relates to officers retired under the new law on Army pay, is virtually superseded by the new act.

The letter of Chief Engr. Eaton is herewith returned.

Respectfully yours,  
L. P. MITCHELL,  
Assistant Comptroller.

## REPORT OF GENERAL H. G. OTIS.

Headquarters 1st Brigade, 2d Div., 8th Army Corps,  
Malolos, Bulacan, (Luzon), April 2, 1899.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir:—In compliance with regulations and instructions, I have the honor to submit the following preliminary and incomplete report of the operations of this brigade from the 1st to 31st day of March, 1899, inclusive. The report is necessarily only a partial one for the reason that I have not yet received the official reports of the several regimental commanders; nor are complete official casualty lists, by regiments, at hand, though I am able to give in this report the brigade's losses in the aggregate.

I make my preliminary report at this time for the special reason that I am about to be relieved, at my own request, from the command of the brigade and I am unwilling to relinquish it without first narrating, even though it be imperfect, the recent operations of the command against the enemy in the field.

During the time following the battle of Caloocan, fought Feb. 10, 1899, to March 24, 1899, inclusive, the brigade occupied its entrenched position on a line running in a general northwest and southeast direction from near the shore of Manila Bay, just north of Caloocan, to and beyond the Church de la Loma, the whole brigade line being about two and a half miles long. The brigade was then composed of the 3d U. S. Artillery, acting as infantry; the 1st Montana Infantry, the 20th Kansas Infantry, and the 10th Pennsylvania Infantry (six companies).

Within the forty days and over during which the brigade held this line, facing an active enemy, the troops were under a frequent and annoying fire night and day, from strong rebel intrenchments stretching along almost the entire brigade front, and they suffered casualties in killed and wounded aggregating, during the period indicated (Feb. 11 to March 24), 49 officers and men. This figure includes the losses suffered by one company of the 1st Montana Infantry in the sharp and stubborn fight of Feb. 23, in the rear, at and about the Tondo Bridge. In these desultory affairs the enemy suffered, it is believed, more than corresponding losses at the hands of the brigade. \* \* \*

## THE MOVEMENT AGAINST MALOLOS.

This period of wearing duty, desultory firing and frequent casualties was brought to an end by the movement against Malolos.

The leading feature of the plan to be carried out as explained by the division commander was to pierce the enemy's center; to do which, the first advance was to be made with a view to occupying the Caloocan Balantasing (or Balintauc) road, about one mile in front of Blockhouse No. 2, and running in a general east and west direction. The second advance was to be to the next parallel road northward of the Balantasing road; the 3d Artillery touching the Tulahan River west of Cabatuan, and extending eastwardly along the road to the village of Banlac; the other regiments of the brigade on a line to the right. On the third advance the 1st Brigade was to pass the river Tulahan by the left flank and advance on the village of Bibana, supposed to be on the enemy's main line; the 3d Artillery resting on that village, and the Kansas and Montana regiments prolonging the line so as to conform to the movements of the 2d Brigade generally; the whole movement thus bringing the division on a line eastwardly of Novaliches. The fourth movement: change of front to the left on the 3d Artillery, bringing the right of the 1st Brigade opposite Polo.

The orders further required the impediments to be reduced to the minimum, the men marching without blankets or tents, but carrying one day's rations and not less than 100 rounds of ammunition per man on their persons; 200 rounds more per man and two days' rations to be kept available in the regimental carts or transported upon pack animals. As a matter of fact, however, a large proportion of the men carried 200 rounds each of their own choice.

Before the movement was begun the 10th Pennsylvania Regiment had been transferred by order of the division commander, to the 2d Brigade, for tactical reasons. This left the 1st Brigade with an effective strength on the fighting line, on the morning of March 25, of 2,184 officers and men. The number of effectives on March 26 was 2,034; and this small number was further reduced, from day to day, by casualties in the several combats which took place during the advance on the rebel capital.

The advance, once begun, was almost continuous, the enemy being steadily driven before us from the start, and the prescribed plan for the preliminary movements was largely carried out during the first day, with some modifications rendered necessary by certain unforeseen features of the situation developed during the advance. The two parallel roads referred to were taken and passed during the first two hours, and before 8 o'clock in the morning the 3d Artillery and the 20th Kansas regiments had gained the north bank of the Tulahan River, the men wading and swimming the stream at points where the water was neck deep and even deeper. The river was intrepidly crossed by the advance of these regiments under a severe fire from the intrenched enemy, firing at short range from his works on the north bank. The advance of the first named regiment, crossing the river in the face of a strongly occupied blockhouse on the north bank, suffered considerable losses in its determined onset, but inflicted severe punishment on the enemy, driving his picked troops from the blockhouse after killing many of them on the bank of the river. Here Lieut. Abernethy, 3d Art., again distinguished himself by gallant conduct in action with his command.

The advance of the 20th Kansas (including Co. H, under Capt. Clarke), having also encountered a sudden and severe fire from the enemy's intrenchments on the north bank, the men of the first line with some men

from other regiments, rushed gallantly down the steep bank into the unknown stream, wading or swimming it under a telling fire, which resulted in eight casualties in the Kansas company alone. The rush of our soldiers was so sudden and impetuous that the enemy were unable to escape, and nearly the entire detachment, according to information subsequently derived from a native—the detachment numbering thirty men—died where they fought, having been attacked in both front and flank by the impetuous Volunteers, and shot down at short range. Out of the whole number of Filipinos engaged at that particular point, 26 were killed outright, 2 mortally and one slightly wounded, and only one appears to have gotten away.

The day's casualties in the brigade aggregated 63 killed and wounded.

Information reached the Army here of the burning and evacuation of Malabon and of the fight of the enemy before Wheaton's advance. The brigade bivouacked for the night on the north bank of the Tulahan. On the morning of March 26, the advance was resumed. The divisions occupied Malinta during the afternoon and Polo in the evening, both places having been fired, by the enemy under the incendiary order of the rebel General, Luna, signing himself "General-in-Chief of operations." A complete copy of this order was secured later on. The day's casualties in the brigade numbered 11. The command bivouacked near Polo and a little south of Meycauayan. During the early part of the day the 10th Pennsylvania acted with the 1st Brigade.

On March 27 the advance was resumed at 7 o'clock a. m., the column passing through Meycauayan, which was also found in flames, having been fired by the enemy. The column reached the Marilao early in the day. The enemy having here shown himself in unknown force on his right, involving a possible flanking movement against our left, I directed a battalion of the 20th Kansas to debouch from its line of march along the dirt road, deploy into the timber, and drive out the concealed foe. This order was speedily followed by another to send in a second battalion and a third—the whole under Col. Funston, who, after a spirited combat along the south bank of an arm of the Marilao River, drove the enemy from their entrenched positions on the north bank, and killed and wounded a number of them. Col. Funston then crossed a small detachment to what proved to be an island. These troops were subsequently withdrawn when it was discovered that the stream was not the main river.

Later in the afternoon this regiment was ordered to the right, with instructions to cross the river by the railroad bridge where the 3d Artillery had already crossed. Their reliable regiment—small but efficient—had been heavily engaged during the afternoon, suffering 18 casualties, but driving the enemy in its front as usual.

The 1st Montana, which, under instructions, had been marching during the day in the rear, on the dirt road, in column of fours, as a train and artillery guard, was ordered up late in the afternoon to furnish details for building an improvised bridge over the Marilao having been ordered to be constructed a short distance below the railroad bridge. The regiment encamped for the night on the south bank of the river. It sustained 4 casualties while moving into position near the bridge.

On March 28 the advance was resumed. The brigade passed the rivers Bocave and Biga, the troops marching over the railroad bridge, which had been saved by the Army from the enemy's attempt to fire it. The horses and mules were crossed by swimming.

The column flanked the large town of Bulacan, lying to the westward, nearer to the bay, and reported to be occupied by the rebel leader, Gregorio del Pilar, with 500 troops, and reached the river Guiguinto in the afternoon. The 20th Kansas, of the 1st Brigade, and the 10th Pennsylvania, of the 2d Brigade, passed the river at the railroad bridge. The 3d Artillery and 1st Montana bivouacked on the south bank. A severe engagement was fought on the north bank just before dark, the rebel rear guard having been driven off with a severe loss in killed and wounded in the 20th Kansas alone. Seven casualties befell the 1st Montana during the day while the regiment was marching in the rear on the dirt road.

Lieut. Mimmell, 3d Art., of my staff, had his horse killed by a stray bullet during a halt and one of my orderlies had his horse wounded later in the afternoon on the south bank of the Guiguinto.

Indications of demoralization and desperation on the part of the rebel forces were frequent as the division advanced, and unmistakable signs that Aguinaldo's army was rapidly going to pieces were seen all along the line of march. The burning of towns under Luna's destructive and senseless order steadily continued, though the incendiaries were not infrequently so hard pushed by our advancing forces that they had scant time to apply the torch, and in that way an occasional native village escaped.

The enemy was also frustrated in his efforts to destroy the railroad bridges, all of which were saved through the alertness and energy of the American advance.

On March 30 the brigade marched in the afternoon, in its designated position in the line, from Guiguinto station to the rebel trenches a couple of miles south of Malolos, where a small party of the enemy were discovered strongly intrenched across the railroad track. The encounter was unexpected at the moment. The rebel detachment suddenly opened with rifle upon the division and brigade commanders, their staff and orderlies, who had assembled on the railroad track during a temporary halt, only a few yards away. To repel the attack and drive off the assailants, a company from the 10th Pennsylvania, of the 2d Brigade, advancing on the right of the railroad, and a company of the 20th Kansas, abreast of it on the left of the track, were simultaneously ordered forward on the double quick, driving out the enemy and occupying his trenches. No casualties occurred here on our side and none were discovered at that immediate point on the Filipino side.

The brigade bivouacked for the night, the formation of the line being substantially as on previous marches.

## THE FALL OF MALOLOS.

On March 31 the brigade moved early from its bivouac of the previous night, marching directly against Malolos in conjunction with the 2d Brigade and the divisional artillery. The 1st Brigade advanced in substantially the same relative order, as to the respective regimental positions, as on previous days, the right (the 20th Kansas) touching the railway line; the 1st Montana joining on its left, and the 3d Artillery on the extreme left; the first named regiments with two battalions each on the firing line and one battalion each in support; the 3d Artillery (now much reduced by the casualties of the campaign) with a battalion and a half on the firing line and a half a battalion in support.

To advance was necessarily slow and tiresome on account of the difficult character of the country passed over, it being full of swamps, lagoons, marshes, bamboo thickets and dense banana groves, necessitating frequent

changes from marching by the front, in line of battle, to flank movements towards the right, followed by successive deployments again into line of battle to the left, after having passed the numerous obstacles encountered. The chief resistance and the principal firing appeared to come from the right, being directed against the 2d Brigade. No casualties occurred in my brigade during this day.

My advance continued steadily towards the town, barring more delays such as have already been described, until the 2d Battalion (Cooke's) of the 1st Montana Infantry had reached a point within 150 or 200 yards from the outskirts on the southerly and westerly side. Here a halt was called and Miller's battalion was ordered up to the close support of the other. I had already arrived at this point with two staff officers and three orderlies, where I waited the further orders of the Division Commander.

While the Montana battalions were in position here, halted and awaiting orders, heavy black smoke was discerned issuing from nipa huts on the edge of the town, directly in front of my line, and presently smoke and flames burst out from Aguinaldo's "palace" located on the Public Square.

At this juncture, and very shortly after my advance had halted in the position indicated, Maj. Mallory of the division staff, appeared upon the ground, at about 9:35 a. m., and conveyed to me the directions from Maj. Gen. MacArthur to send troops into the town, provided I found the way clear.

In five minutes, or about 9:45 a. m., one of the Montana battalions was at the Public Square in front of the Filipino dictator's "palace" then completely enveloped in flames its roof and walls falling in with loud crashes.

The remaining battalion of the 1st Montana, under Col. Kessler, entered within a few minutes, followed closely by the 3d Artillery under Maj. Kobbe, which had had a longer and more difficult march than the other regiments in closing in to the right and center from the extreme left of the line. Col. Funston, with a small detachment of the 20th Kansas, had entered about 9:30 a. m., at a point nearer the railway line, which had been his right guide during the advance. He reported to me on the Public Square at about 10 a. m.

Shortly afterwards the 1st Brigade flag, surmounted by the national colors, was flying from an improvised staff erected in front of the burning headquarters building of a departed rebel Government.

Before sending my troops into the town I transmitted stringent orders, which had been received from the Major General Commanding, to the effect that there must be no burning or other destruction of property by our troops; that fires already set by the enemy should be extinguished if possible; that public and private property should be placed under guard; that there should be no looting whatever by the troops, no straggling or other unsoldierly conduct, in short, that perfect order should be maintained throughout the captured city. These orders were carried out effectively, heavy guard details from the 1st Montana and the 3d Artillery regiments, being promptly posted by me for that purpose in that quarter of the city.

The regiments having taken up their respective positions the weary though triumphant and happy soldiers proceeded to make themselves as comfortable as the extreme heat and the scarcity of shade and water would admit of.

Late in the evening an order reached me from Division headquarters, directing the detail of a Major and a battalion to be employed as an observation column, and to move in the direction of Calumpit, on the railroad, on the following morning. I, accordingly, detailed Maj. Miller and his battalion of the 1st Montana, who reported to the Division Commander for orders, and prepared to move accordingly.

Thus after an arduous and brilliant campaign by the 2d division supported by other troops, lasting seven days and involving frequent combats, numerous casualties among our troops and heavy losses by the enemy, Malolos, the recent capital of the so-called Filipino "revolutionary government," fell before the American arms.

I have undertaken to describe in this report only the part taken by my brigade in the successful operations resulting in the city's capture and the dispersion of the rebel Army defending it.

It is my grateful privilege to again highly commend the conduct of the officers and men of my command throughout the campaign. They have shown in an eminent degree, the qualities of good soldiers—obedience, discipline, endurance, courage, steadiness, patriotism, and the most magnificent ardor in battle. The regimental commanders, Col. Harry C. Kessler, 1st Montana Infantry; Col. Frederick Funston, 20th Kansas Infantry, and Maj. W. A. Kobbe, commanding the two battalions of the 3d United States Artillery (serving as infantry) have again proved in actual field service, their capacity and fitness for their responsible posts, and their skill and gallantry under fire. I again recommend them, and each of them, for such special mark of distinction as the Commanding General and the War Department may be pleased to confer upon them, "on the merits."

It is my previous task to have to report that the casualties of the brigade during the seven day's operations particularly described in this report aggregate 136 in killed and wounded, thus swelling the brigade's total casualties in battle since the outbreak of the rebellion to 285, or considerably more than 10 per cent. of the average effective strength of the command actually engaged in the campaign from first to last.

#### ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S REPORT.

U. S. Flagship New York (1st Rate),  
Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 12, 1899.

Sir:—Leaving Puerto Cortez on the evening of March 14, with the Brooklyn and the Machias in company, passage was made to Guantanamo Bay, arriving there on the afternoon of the 17th of March, without incident, except that I was obliged to send the Machias into Cienfuegos for coal. Such ships are entirely too small to cruise in squadron, the sea formed by a fresh trade, which would not be noticed by a ship like the New York, making progress in the smaller one very difficult and expensive in coal.

2. I found the Indiana, Texas and Marblehead at anchor, these having arrived earlier in the day from Cienfuegos. The report of Capt. Taylor of the visit of these ships to that port has already been forwarded. All five ships, the New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Texas and the Marblehead had spent the greater part of the preceding day in carrying out a very successful and satisfactory target practice. The Machias on the 21st, and the Detroit on the 23d, arrived from Cienfuegos.

3. The time in Guantanamo Bay was passed in exercising the men on shore in small arm practice, and in the inspection of the ships by the Commander-in-Chief—the Indiana, Brooklyn and the Marblehead—and in coaling. This was carried out from the colliers Lebanon and Krim, and to some degree also from the coaling barge stationed in the bay.

4. While en route, I stopped at the hulk of the Cristobal Colon, and made a careful examination of its condition. She shows no strain whatever; her deck is perfectly intact, and her side also, except that at a point under the port quarter there are two moderately deep indentations which appear to be the result of her striking against boulders. Her plating is very badly fitted, skim pieces, as much as three-quarters of an inch in thickness having been used. The separation of the plates thus shown may have given rise to the report of strains, but nothing showing these was evident in our somewhat close examination.

5. The coast from thereon was carefully observed. It is evident that the present shore line is very incorrect, both in latitude and longitude. The work of the Yankton and the Eagle—now employed in surveys in the vicinity—is a very useful and much needed one.

6. Guantanamo Bay is now so well known to the Department that little need be said to corroborate the good opinion of it which has been formed so generally. It is most admirably adapted as a headquarters for a winter cruising ground. The climate is excellent, and there being no population nearby, drills, etc., can be carried out ashore without the temptations usual to thickly inhabited places. The boating and fishing are good, and Santiago, but forty miles distant, will afford a place of interest, and under its improved conditions, a place for giving liberty to the men.

7. I spent Sunday at Guantanamo—twelve miles, by rail, north of Caimanera—with Mr. Brooks, the British Vice-Consul, the largest sugar grower of this district, and with Col. Ray, our military commandant.

8. There can be no doubt of the great future of the eastern part of Cuba in reference to the two staples of sugar and coffee. The cane grows many years, sometimes fifteen, without replanting and the conditions are such that Cuba has always been found able to compete with the bountiful beet sugar of Europe, even in price, per pound, the saccharine value being at the same time much higher.

9. I went with the New York into Santiago on the morning of Saturday, the 25th of March, and called upon Maj. Gen. Wood, the Governor. I drove to the Morro, and thus had an opportunity of seeing a specimen of the admirable roads built by the General. In a long conversation with him I was much impressed by the justness of his ideas as to the methods of administration. At 5:30 I got under way, and joining the remainder of the squadron off Guantanamo Bay, proceeded to Kingston, Jamaica, with the New York, Indiana, Brooklyn, Texas, Marblehead, Detroit and the Supply.

10. The squadron left on the morning of the 31st of March, having been joined by the Newark, which had spent the previous day outside in target practice. The Supply at the same time proceeded north from Kingston. Squadron maneuvers were carried on daily, except Sunday, during the passage to La Guaira, where we arrived the forenoon of Tuesday, April 4. The squadron passed close to Curacao during the afternoon of the 3d.

11. On the 5th I went to Caracas, and was met at the railway station by the Minister of War and a large staff of officers, and at 4 p. m. called, by appointment, on President Andrade, accompanied by all my personal staff, and a number of other officers. The reception by the President, which took place at the "Casa Amarilla" was accompanied with much ceremony, the cabinet, both houses of Congress, and the principal Roman Catholic dignitaries being present. The next evening a large dinner was given by the President to all our officers who had gone to Caracas, and later in the evening a ball, which was attended by many of our officers, who had come up from La Guaira for the purpose.

12. I returned the next morning, the 7th, to La Guaira in a special train with the President's Cabinet, our Minister, and many prominent private citizens. The President had expressed a strong desire to visit the squadron, and I was, of course, very glad to be able to gratify his wish. He was received on board at noon with every honor, and he and those accompanying him—some fifty—were entertained on board the New York, Indiana, Brooklyn and the Texas. After luncheon he went on board the Indiana and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon left with many expressions of good-will and compliment to our country.

13. There is a good deal of depression at the moment in Venezuela on account of the low price of coffee, which is one of the chief staples of the country. This is somewhat offset by the rise in cocoa the cultivation of which has been very lucrative.

14. During the afternoon of the 7th the Detroit left under the Department's telegram of the previous date, and in the evening the squadron got under way for Trinidad, leaving the Marblehead to meet the arrival of the Alliance on the 8th and carry out the Department's orders regarding the transfer and examination of certain officers. The squadron took an outside course north of the Testigos on account of the doubtful character of the intervening waters, and arrived here on the afternoon of the 9th. A line of soundings was run en route, regarding which a special report will be made. I would suggest an examination of more direct course between here and La Guaira, in order that navigators may have more assurance regarding this vicinity.

15. Our reception here has been of an extremely cordial and pleasant character, the Government and the townspeople having done their utmost to show their hearty good-will, and the squadron can carry away nothing but the most pleasant memories of place and people. I have been much struck with the appearance of well-being and prosperity in the city; the whole is an admirable illustration of the admirable work done by our British kinsmen in Colonial Administration. Splendid public buildings, perfect roads and well kept parks and streets bespeak here, as in Jamaica and their other West Indian Colonies, a civilization of a high order, and a work of which the mother country, and indeed, the race, can well be proud.

16. The squadron leaves this evening for Barbadoes after making a return, in a reception by the squadron, aboard the flagship, of the many courtesies which we have received. Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval Force, N. A. Station. The Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department.

"The Battle of the Blockhouses" is the picturesque title of an article in the June "Scribner's" which describes the recent fight in Manila, as seen by an eyewitness who makes the strange conditions of that campaign very real to American readers. He brings out with great distinctness the bravery of the Western Volunteers, men who are of the same fighting stock as the Rough Riders. It is said that the long months of discipline preceding the fight made these Volunteers soldiers equal to the Regulars. Governor Roosevelt concludes the story of his regiment with a striking letter from a school teacher, telling how some of the Rough Riders adjusted themselves to the conditions of peace on their return home. It is a tribute to the affection in which the Colonel was held by his regiment.

#### EXPERIMENTS IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Since the announcement of the tests in space telegraphy by Signor Marconi two years ago, the subject has been under consideration by the Signal Corps of the Army, and recently experiments have been begun with the object of thoroughly testing the value of this means of communication for military and other governmental purposes. Special apparatus has been designed and constructed for these tests, which have already shown sufficient promise to warrant further and systematic trials.

A transmitter, using a large alternating current coil in oil as a generator, and furnishing 125 volts alternating potential, has been mounted upon the west elevation of the State, War and Navy building, utilizing the present wooden flag pole as the vertical wire for the transmitter. The receiver was first placed at the old Naval Observatory grounds, about three-quarters of a mile distant, and later, moved to the Signal Corps Station at Fort Myer, Virginia.

During the experiments constant communication by heliograph and flag between the transmitting and receiving stations has been kept up by the trained men of the Regular Signal Corps, and this has greatly facilitated the work of experimenting. Signals, letters and words have been transmitted and received between these stations, but the great delicacy and constant adjustment required in the present receiver have made the transmission of regular messages as yet unreliable and uncertain. The presence of large buildings and masses of iron and metal, necessarily present in cities, make such places undesirable for carrying on experiments of this character. The distance over which signals may be transmitted by a given apparatus is a function of the height of the vertical wire used at either end, and this has naturally suggested the use of small gas balloons such as have already been used for signal and other purposes by the Signal Corps. A supply of these balloons has already been obtained, and will be used for this purpose in the near future.

That there is a field of usefulness for space telegraphy is undoubtedly, but that it will supplant to a material extent the use of wire for ordinary commercial telegraphy is not believed. Its value for connection between light-houses and lightships and the shore at points where cables cannot now be permanently maintained, will be great. For signaling between ships at sea and to replace ordinary flag methods in use between naval vessels it should prove invaluable, since no kind of weather, neither fog, darkness nor storm affects its use.

The use of metal reflectors to augment and direct the radiation to particular points has already met with partial success, and should be thoroughly investigated. At present the radiation proceeds from the transmitter in all directions, and the same message can be received at any point within the proper radius, at which a receiver is placed. A satisfactory directing reflector and a receiver of the proper electrical capacity or, in other words, tuned to the vibrations of the particular transmitter, would make a great advance in space telegraphy, and do much towards the extension of its field of practical usefulness.

While secrecy of transmission is among the probabilities, the present stage of experiment does not justify its positive prediction.

#### THE ENGAGEMENT IN SAMOA.

The Navy Department, this week, made public a report from Admiral Kautz, dated April 6, regarding the attack by Samoans on the English and American Marines when Lieuts. Lansdale and Freeman were killed. Admiral Kautz says: "It is safe to say, that after Lieuts. Freeman and Lansdale had conferred together, they did what they deemed best under the circumstances, and the disaster that followed could not be foreseen. Their death and that of Ensign Monaghan and the four seamen, is greatly to be deplored."

"For several nights preceding the 1st instant the sentries in front of the British and American Consulates had been fired at occasionally, and it became necessary to drive the aggressors away. It was the opinion of all the officers who had this matter in charge that the force was ample to do the work without much risk, especially as it was to move along the beach and return the same way, under the protection of the guns of H. B. M. S. Royalist. On Sunday the 2d instant the American and British officers and seamen were buried with appropriate ceremony on Mulinuu, the land belonging to the Samoan Government."

About 1:30 p. m., I joined the expedition as it passed the American Consulate on its way eastward along the beach. It comprised a number of blue-jackets and marines under the command of Lieut. P. V. Lansdale, U. S. N., senior officer of the American contingent; Ensign J. R. Monaghan, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., also a number of blue-jackets and marines under the command of Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., and a number of British blue-jackets and marines under the command of Lieut. Freeman, R. N.; Lieut. Cave, R. N., and Lieut. Hickman, R. N. Lieut. Freeman was the senior officer of the British officers of the British contingent and of the expedition.

Several reports are forwarded by Admiral Kautz, the largest and most interesting being that of P. Asst. Surg. G. A. Lung, U. S. A., whose conspicuous courage in the engagement is mentioned in the other reports. Dr. Lung says:

"Accompanying me was L. E. Gregory, Hospital Apprentice, U. S. N. With the British were four stretcher-bearers carrying two stretchers, and one Apothecary. These latter together with Gregory came under my immediate control and rendered valuable service to me in a professional way. The whole number of people was about 150, one-half of whom were friendlies, and the remaining half was composed of about equal numbers of Americans and British. In addition to these were four whites or half castes, and two Mormon missionaries who were along as interpreters."

He tells us that the friendlies went ahead and set fire to the houses of the villagers who have been driven by the firing of the royalists, the explosion of cartridges stored in the huts, being heard during the fire.

Up to this time not a single hostile had been seen. As the middle of the column was passing the first cross-road the friendlies on our left flank discovered some of them up the road about 300 yards distant. Our people immediately opened fire and about a dozen hostiles scurried across the road toward the left, apparently uninjured. The Colt gun failed to do its work and a valuable opportunity was in consequence lost. No other hostiles appeared and the Colt gun was taken apart and adjusted and successfully tested.

Instead of going back immediately to the beach, it was decided to return by a road half a mile or more back from the sea and more or less parallel with the shore line. This road was through extensive coconut plantations, and extended along the lower levels of the foot

hills, interrupted in three places by deep ravines through which small streams ran. Great caution was used against a surprise. Both sides of the road through the last of these ravines were lined with a barbed wire fence of six or eight strands, about five feet high, and very securely fastened to trees and posts. Dr. Lung says: "It could not be broken down, there were no instruments at hand for cutting the wires. A similar fence fringed the edge of the level land beyond where it dropped off into swamp. The situation was a most unfavorable one for us. Suddenly as our column reached the level road, and before the rear guard of British marines and friendlies had emerged from the ravine, fire was opened on us on our left. The hostiles were behind the crest mentioned and were so well entrenched we could not see them while they could fire at us at will. They lay flat resting their rifles on the crest and fired at us, their faces being concealed by the short grass. We were first apprised of their presence by their firing, extended the entire length of our left flank, a distance of 100 yards or more. It was somewhat scattering at first but in a few moments became so brisk, it appeared to come in volleys. Our men at the first fire advanced along the road a little, then dropped in the ditch at the side of the road and promptly returned several volleys. To all appearances at that time, the hostiles behind their natural entrenchment, remained unharmed as their fire continued unabated. The Colt gun failed us again and this fact probably helped to bring on the disaster that followed.

"Our men continued to fire, advancing down the road to the westward. In about ten minutes it was noticed that the enemy was closing around the eastern end of our line. A few minutes later they began to close around our western end also. We could recognize this by the direction from which the bullets came. Every few seconds a hostile would jump high in the air, give a wild yell and immediately drop again. It was impossible to make a sudden charge and demoralize them because of the barbed wire fences along the road, and later a retreat proved almost as impossible. They began to close in on our flanks in such numbers and to fire so vigorously that a retreat became imperative. Accordingly a retreat was made through the barbed wire fence into the field on the north side of the road. The retreat was orderly and our men began firing again at once. The enemy never slackened their fire, but rather increased it, showing that they had been encouraged by our manoeuvre.

"In this field our men made a good stand but to no avail. They were concealed by the natural ridges, while we were on a level spot with no protection but the cocoanut trees. These only served as a protection from the enemy on the south, while those on the east and west poured in a destructive fire that could not be avoided. It was here that two of our men and two of the British bluejackets were killed. At this place Lieut. Freeman was killed, and here Lansdale had his leg smashed. Two friendlies were also shot here.

"In the very beginning of the attack a British marine in the rear guard was shot in the leg and rendered helpless. He was placed on a stretcher and carried along as the column advanced down the road. When the retreat through the first wire fence was made, he was passed through, carried through the field, through the other wire fence and with the aid of the Mormon missionaries and others he was sent down the embankment into the swamp through which they made their way to the beach and thence along the shore to the American Consulate.

"I remained on the high land where the fighting was still going on in order to render professional aid to any needing it. While there four of our wounded men came to me to whom I gave temporary help. Happily they could walk and I directed them to make the best of their way to the Consulate.

"Lieut. Cave, R. N., came up to me and after a hurried talk he decided to sound the retreat. Just then Lieut. Perkins joined us and he agreed to the retreat also. In a few minutes everybody remaining on the high ground came through the second wire fence in a confused retreat, floundering, staggering and falling in the deep mud, tangled grass and trees. The enemy followed persistently and poured in a terrific fire. In this hollow, Lansdale, Monaghan and Edsall received their death wounds.

"From description given to me since by the men who saw them just before their death, it appears conclusive that Ensign Monaghan lost his life in a heroic effort to save the life of his shipmate, Lansdale.

The retreat continued for a quarter of a mile until the beach was reached. Lieut. Perkins gathered together his and a few British marines. Learning that Lansdale and Monaghan were missing I assumed command of the bluejackets that had been under their command. I also rallied ten or fifteen British marines and bluejackets who had preceded us and were for a few minutes without an officer. I was told that Lansdale and Monaghan had been seen going down the beach wounded and helped on their way to the Consulate by friendlies.

"As to the number of the enemy it is impossible for me to say definitely how many there were. Judging from the rapidity and continuance of their fire, the length of the line of their fire, and the boldness they exhibited, I think there were not less than 300 of them. My estimate is confirmed by the opinion of persons living in Apia who are familiar with the natives and their ways. Some even say there were not less than 500. The engagement began about 4 p. m., and lasted about half an hour. The enemy behaved all the officers killed, and in the case of the enlisted men they cut off the right ears of the British and both ears of the Americans. Lieut. Freeman also had his ears cut off. I believe that had the Colt gun worked properly the result would have been entirely different, and I also believe that had we not retreated when we did we would have been killed to a man. Considering the odds they had to contend against and their inexperience, our men behaved remarkably well. Especially is this true while in the road and the last stand in the field.

Paragraph 2 of Captain White's report, which Adm. Kautz explains in his communication is as follows:

"The movement was made for the purpose of breaking up a camp of Matafana natives in the vicinity of Naille. The general directions were given by Capt. L. C. Stuart, R. N., who was in command of the united forces on shore.

Captain White refers in the highest terms to the conduct of some of the officers and men of the American forces. He says:

"From conversations with British officers and our own men I am gratified to be able to command in the strongest terms the work of P. A. Surg. G. A. Lung. At times when the fire from the concealed natives was thickest, and at all times, by his example, he encouraged the young and inexperienced men to the proper performance of duty. On the completion of the work of his profession he assumed command of our bluejackets and marched them to the U. S. Consulate and reported to me, reaching there at dusk. The American force was thirty officers and men, including twenty marines. The British force was sixty-two officers, seamen and marines, total 122. The native force of friendlies was between 100 and 150 indifferently armed and without dis-

cipline. It is in evidence most clear that when Ensign Monaghan discovered that Lieut. Lansdale was wounded he used his best endeavors to convey him to the rear, and seizing a rifle from a disabled man made a brave defense, but undoubtedly he fell very shortly after joining him, and the hostiles flushed with success bore down on our men in this vicinity. The men were not in sufficient numbers to hold out any longer and they were forced along by a fire which it was impossible to withstand. Ensign Monaghan did stand. He stood steadfast by his wounded superior and friend; one rifle against many—one brave man against a score of savages. He knew he was doomed. He could not yield. He died in heroic performance of duty.

"I have to commend the steadiness of F. D. Fisher (Gunner's Mate, 1st Class), in charge of the Colt automatic gun, for coolness and steadiness in twice dismounting and overhauling the gun under fire. J. S. Ranlet, Ord. Seaman, aided Ensign Monaghan in binding up Lieut. Lansdale's leg, and assisted in carrying him when first wounded."

1st Lieut. C. M. Perkins, of the Marine Corps, who was the senior surviving American officer after Lieut. Lansdale's death, gives some interesting details of the engagement. He says: "The Colt gun which was hurried to the head of the column failed to work. I was informed by Lieut. Lansdale that it had been wrongly assembled by the armorer after being cleaned before starting. It was overhauled and a round fired to test it."

When the fire grew hot in the main engagement, Lieut. Perkins urged the friendlies through the interpreters, to prevent the column from being flanked and to protect the rear, but to no avail. Lieut. Perkins then ordered the left flank to fall back to the right toward a wire fence about 300 yards distant. When the fence was reached Lieut. Perkins waited until Dr. Lung, with the wounded, and the British marines and signal party under Lieut. Cave, had passed and then gave the signal by trumpet for the guard to form and retire. Continuing he says:

"The enemy had then approached within fifty yards left and rear, firing boldly. I made a stand at the fence, directing Sergts. McNally and Forster to rally the men and protect retreat of others as they fell back. This was the most dangerous spot of the field, the bluff descending abruptly beyond, into a deep ravine, covered with dense shrubbery, banana plants, etc., and as our men withdrew and entered this hollow we were fired upon continuously from the bluff to the left and by sharpshooters perched in the cocoanut trees directly overhead. I saw one of them fall from a tree, shot.

"The greater part of my men had then crossed, being preceded by the British under Lieut. Cave, Dr. Lung and the wounded. Sergt. Bruno A. Forster and three men remained at the fence till firing ceased. Had we been a few minutes later, in crossing this ravine, it is my opinion we would have been cut off and killed to a man."

Lieut. Perkins speaks in the highest terms of the Marine Guard under his command, "particularly Sergts. Michael McNally and Bruno A. Forster, the latter holding the stand of the fence till surrounded and afterwards when we reached the sea volunteering to lead the friendly natives into the bush to protect our flank." Of the behavior of Pvt. Henry L. Hulbert, he says that "throughout it was worthy of all praise and honor." Hulbert remained behind at the fence until the last and was killed. "Dr. Lung," says Lieut. Perkins, "acted with the greatest coolness and bravery and rendered valuable services outside his profession."

The British account is contained in a report from Lieut. G. E. Cave, R. N., to Capt. Stuart, of H. M. S. *Tanagra*. He says:

"The Colt gun suddenly jammed after firing a few rounds and became useless and after the fight had been in progress about a quarter of an hour we found we were almost entirely surrounded, the friendlies bolted through our line which rather broke it up, heavy firing was then going on all around, the Matafana men dodging behind the cocoanut trees and several were stationed up the cocoanut trees and fired down on us."

#### ARMY CANTEEN.

That Secretary Alger has not finally settled the canteen question and has determined to look fully into the subject, is shown in a circular that has been prepared for distribution to the officers in the Army. This action was taken by Secretary Alger some time ago to secure reports from Army officers upon the operation of the canteen and its effect upon the enlisted men with a view of laying the matter before Congress at the next session. The circular is as follows:

Headquarters of the Army,  
Adjutant General's Office,  
Washington, May 8, 1899.

The following is the text of a letter dated May 2, 1899, to each department commander:

Headquarters of the Army,  
Adjutant General's Office,  
Washington, May 2, 1899.

Sir:—The recent legislation (section 17 of the act approved March 2, 1899) in the matter of the sale of liquors by post exchanges and the interpretation thereof by the Attorney General (General Orders, No. 69, of 1899), together with what cannot be regarded as other than an abuse of the privileges accorded by the Exchange Regulations by certain undisciplined organizations during the recent war with Spain, have caused considerable criticism of the Exchange feature of the Army administration.

With a view to a proper understanding of the situation, the Secretary of War desires that commanding officers of every troop, battery, company and regiment in your command be called upon for a report, based upon his experience and observation, as regards the benefit or injury to the Army in point of temperance, morality and discipline as a result of the Exchange system, and particularly as to the sale of beer.

It has been publicly asserted by the opponents of the Exchange system that officers of the Army are restrained from expressing their true opinion on the subject by reason of the belief that the War Department has determined to maintain the Exchange in spite of opposition. The Secretary desires that such an impression be at once dispelled. In these reports, as long as they do not violate good taste and official decorum, the utmost latitude of opinion is invited, in order that the Secretary may be in a position to place before Congress at the next session a correct report of the merits and defects of the Exchange system, as seen by those who are best qualified to judge.

In order that the replies to these inquiries may be as uniform as possible, they will be made upon the accompanying form, a supply of which has been sent you under separate cover for distribution. Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

Interrogatories regarding the merits of the Exchange system, as called for in the foregoing letter, to be an-

swered by commanding officers. What opportunity, if any, have you had to observe the workings of the canteen feature of the Exchange system? What, in your opinion, has been its effect upon the morality of the enlisted men? What upon the discipline? So far as your observation has gone, have desertions increased or lessened since its introduction? Are trials by courts martial more or less frequent? Has drunkenness increased or lessened? In your opinion, does the opportunity to procure beer on the post or in camps have any effect upon the efforts of enlisted men to procure intoxicants outside? What, in your opinion, would be the effect of an absolute prohibition of the sale of beer in the Army? Are you in favor of such prohibition, or are you in favor of the Exchange as conducted at present, and with a view to its continual improvement along the same lines? How can the Exchange system be improved? Make any additional observations calculated to fully inform the Secretary of your views in general upon the subject.

#### THE WARDNER RIOTS.

A despatch from Helena, Mont., May 13, says: Gov. Smith addressed a letter to-day to Gen. Merriam, Commanding General of the military forces in the Coeur d'Alene while that district is under martial law, to the effect that no more arrests of persons suspected to have been implicated in the Wardner riot may be made in Montana without proper authority from the State. It has been represented to the Governor by a committee from Butte labor unions which waited on him that steps were being taken by Gen. Merriam to arrest all miners in Montana suspected of leaving the Coeur d'Alene, and that if this were permitted, many men innocent of offense would be deprived of their liberty without process of law. At that time Gov. Smith informed the committee that he had already directed the sheriff of Missoula County to assist the civil authorities of Idaho in apprehending rioters who had fled from the Coeur d'Alene district into Western Montana. Since then a company of United States infantry has been sent to Thompson Falls, where the soldiers arrested twenty men suspected of complicity in the acts leading to murder and the destruction of property at Wardner. The same company also arrested five other suspects at Missoula, and took all twenty-five prisoners back to Wardner to await examination.

#### RETURN OF GENERAL GUY V. HENRY.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry arrived at the Grand Hotel, New York City this week, where they were pleased to find in their rooms many bouquets which were ordered sent them by friends in Porto Rico. They will leave New York Tuesday, May 23, for Washington, D. C.

The departure of Gen. Henry from San Juan, May 9 on board the U. S. transport McPherson, was attended with lively and affecting demonstrations. All the military and civil officials of San Juan, representatives of the principal societies, hundreds of school children, large crowds of citizens, together with delegations from the surrounding towns, thronged the quay, where several bands played and numerous flags and brilliant decorations lent animation to the scene. Gen. Henry and Mrs. Henry were presented with a portrait of the former and received many other gifts and testimonials of affection. The General was visibly affected by the unmistakable tokens of good will. Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, the new Military Governor of the island, and his entire staff were present. The McPherson left the harbor amid the booming of guns, the women on shore waving their handkerchiefs, and, in not a few cases, shedding tears of genuine regret.

We regret to see that the New York "Herald" of May 18, reports a conversation with Gen. Henry, which he entirely repudiates. The General had no such conversation as reported relative to franchises which were never submitted to him, nor has there been any disagreement between him and the Secretary of War, as alleged. On the contrary, every consideration has been shown him by the administration during his government of the island and of Porto Rico. He left Porto Rico wholly of his own choice, as he did not wish to continue the heavy work there during a second summer. Secretary Alger left it entirely to Gen. Henry's discretion as to remaining or being relieved. In fact, Gen. Henry cabled to Secretary Alger after the latter returned to the United States, urging that the application he had made for relief be granted.

The Springfield (Mass.) "Republican" says that there seems to be no reason for mistrusting the assigned cause of Gen. Henry's resignation as Military Governor of Porto Rico. His health doubtless is broken, says that paper, and he needs to recuperate in a Northern climate now that the hot months of the tropics are at hand. At the same time the "Republican" speaks of letters from different sources in Porto Rico which say that Gen. Henry disapproved the conclusions of the commission, especially their plan to rush the Americanization of the island and by filling most of the offices by Americans and immediately introducing American laws and customs. Its conclusion is that his view is correct and that a colonial commission composed of men without experience with tropical races, and which spends only a few weeks in a country for observation purposes, may do more harm than good.

A correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" makes this comparison between Gen. Brooke and Gen. Ludlow as brought out in their respective spheres in Havana: "Brooke is the embodiment of the cut-and-dried routine of military officialism; Ludlow is a man who has not the patience to untie troublesome knots when they can just as well be slit. Brooke's answer to every criticism of his official conduct has uniformly been the production of the papers in the case, showing that he had entrenched himself securely behind precedents, and done everything according to rule; Ludlow, wherever he has been, has made his individuality so pronounced as fairly to take away the breath of the bureaucrats. The Lighthouse Board is still at work straightening out some of his transactions while he had charge of a district in its service. The transactions were perfectly creditable in themselves, but they were sometimes in flat defiance of instructions, and required the officer performing them to take upon himself a pretty heavy financial responsibility. The Board would decide that a lighthouse should be put in a certain place, but Ludlow would pick out another site which he thought better, and would proceed to build there, unless stopped in time. All the work he did was excellent, and the Government got its full money's worth, but mere questions of routine played no part in the transaction."

## THE COLT AUTOMATIC GUN.

P. A. Surg. Lung, of the Navy, whose interesting report on the Samoa affair we give in part in this number, lays the responsibility for the serious disaster to our forces in their fight with the Samoans to the worthlessness of the Colt's gun carried by them. His opinion is sustained by the report of other witnesses to the engagement, and it suggests a serious inquiry into the expediency of continuing the use of this gun in our service. It is far better to call in all of the Colts if they are found to be defective, than to subject our officers and men to the demoralization and danger attending the use of an imperfect weapon. There should be no delay in inquiring into the merits or demerits of this gun. Officers who have used the Colt tell us that the lack of a water jacket destroys its value as a weapon of precision, the steel jacketed bullets stripping the rifling when the gun gets hot, and rapidly transforming it into a smooth bore.

A recent experience with the Colt gun in Samoa has recalled Lieut. Sperry's minority report on the use of automatic guns in which he said: "In the final special test with an inexperienced crew about 1,200 rounds were fired. Of these, one belt of 250 rounds was fired without interruption, one belt with only one interruption and of the remaining 700 rounds about 30 per cent. failed. If the peculiarities of a gun are such as to require a perfection of ammunition not obtainable with a commercial article of good quality, it is not serviceable and its failure cannot properly be ascribed to defective ammunition. Presumably the ammunition used was selected with the greatest care and the velocities measured at the proving ground were exceptionally regular. Examining the official reports on file in the Navy Department as to the performance of this gun during the past four years, to discover whether the present failure can be considered unprecedented, I can find nothing to justify such an opinion. Twice it is reported that it required perfect ammunition and within a year an officer witnessing the trial of a gun manufactured for the German Government, reports that it stuck badly."

There are nearly five hundred Colt guns in the Navy. A board appointed in 1894 recommended the Maxim, but a second board appointed in 1895, reported in favor of the Colt, though objecting to the absence of a water jacket as permitting the heating of the gun to such an extent as to cause danger of premature explosions after continuous firing for some minutes. The members of the first board were Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Sperry, Prof. P. R. Alger, and Ensign A. C. Diffenbach. The second board consisted of Lieut. N. E. Mason, Prof. P. R. Alger and Ensign N. C. Twining.

## DEAD AND WOUNDED AT MANILA.

Manila, May 12.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Additional casualties.—Killed—13th Minnesota, Frank Lewis, Co. F, May 1; Utah Artillery, A, Sergt. Ford Fisher, May 14; 2d Oregon, G, Pvt. James Harrington, May 16.

Wounded—1st North Dakota, Charles Oistad, Co. G, hand, moderate, May 2; 13th Minnesota, Maj. Arthur O. Diggles, May 8; Frank Whiplinger, Co. D, wrist, slight, April 25; A. T. Williams, Co. G, shoulder, slight, April 25; 2d Oregon, Corp. John G. Miller, Co. F, arm, slight, May 8; 1st Montana, 1st Sergt. Patrick McBride, Co. K, chest, severe, May 9; Swift, Co. M, puncture of forearm, severe, May 9; 3d Infantry, Lendrum Benton, Co. I, thumb, moderate, May 11; Edward Rae, Co. K, thigh, slight, April 29; 4th Cavalry, Charles H. Cee, Troop 1, thigh, moderate, May 11; 1st North Dakota, C. William R. Trulock, thigh, severe, May 13; Civilian William H. Young, Chief of Scouts, died May 16; 13th Minnesota, H, Pvt. Albert Erickson, chest, moderate; 15th, K, 1st Sergt. Harry Howard, wrist, slight. Missing—1st California, K, Pvt. Ralph Coates, since April 6. Gen. Otis reports that the announcement in a previous despatch of the death of Frank Smith, Co. F, 13th Minnesota, was an error.

Deaths since last weekly report are: Thermic fever and Bright's disease, May 9, Arthur S. Hunt, Co. K, 3d Infantry. Typhoid fever, May 10, Albert M. Wootters, Co. B, 23d Infantry. Dysentery, May 12, James Kelly, Co. G, 2d Oregon. Alcoholism, Richard P. McReynolds, wagoner, Troop G, 4th Cavalry. Gunshot wound, accidental, Peter L. Laporte, private, Hospital Corps. OTIS.

## LATEST FROM MANILA.

The relentless vigor with which the Americans stood to their work this week so disheartened the insurgents that the Filipino Cabinet decided to send a commission to Manila to seek terms of peace. Gen. Otis's latest despatches on the situation indicate that he considers the beginning of the end has arrived.

Gen. Lawton's advance guard, under Col. Summers of the Oregon troops, took San Isidro, the insurgent capital on the morning of May 17. Col. Summers's command, consisting of the 22d Inf. on the left, the Minnesota Regiment in the center, and the Oregon and North Dakota regiments on the right, preceded by scouts and accompanied by Scott's battery of artillery, advanced from Baluarte at daylight. The troops first encountered the enemy two miles from San Isidro, the rebels retiring when the American artillery opened fire. Just outside the town a rebel force, estimated to number 2,000 men, was intrenched. It made a slight resistance, but evacuated its position when the American troops turned its right flank. The enemy's loss was fifteen men killed and twenty wounded. Col. Summers's troops also captured three prisoners and many rifles. On the American side, one soldier of the Oregon Regiment and one of the Minnesota Regiment were slightly wounded. After capturing the town, Col. Summers's command continued its advance, pursuing the retreating rebels for several miles.

The expedition under Maj. Kobbe of the 3d Art., consisting of the 17th Inf., a battalion of the 9th and one battery of the 1st Art., left Calumpit at daybreak the same day, marching up the Rio Grande to join Gen. Lawton's division at Arayat. A flotilla of cascos loaded with supplies also proceeded up the river. Both forces were conveyed by the "tin-clad" Army gunboats under Capt. Grant.

At daylight of May 17 Lieut. Hill, who, with twenty-five men of the 4th Inf., was concealed in the trenches near Pasig, was attacked by a force of rebels, who evidently imagined they could capture one of the American outposts, because only a few shots had been fired by the entrenched force. A few volleys put the enemy to flight, the rebels losing five men killed and a number wounded. The Army gunboat Napindan has returned to Manila from the lake, having been disabled by a cannon shot from a rebel position near Santa Cruz, which broke her rudder post.

Maj. Kobbe's column had one man wounded during a brush with the rebels. Fresh troops have been sent to the front the last few

days. Among these were two battalions of the 17th Inf., that had been holding the lines about the City of Manila, which joined Maj. Gen. MacArthur's division at San Fernando, and one battalion of the same regiment which reinforced Maj. Gen. Lawton's division, near Bacolor. These troops were replaced at Manila by the 21st Inf., which arrived May 11 on board the transport Hancock.

Capt. Grant of the Utah Battery, whose success in managing the Army gunboats Laguna de Bay and Cavandonga has won him the sobriquet of "the Dewey of the Army," has been put in command of the recently purchased Spanish gunboats whose arms the insurgents captured.

The "tin-clad" gunboats Laguna de Bay and Cavandonga and a launch under Capt. Grant ran into a nest of insurgents concealed in the bushes on both sides of the Rio Grande, three miles above Calumpit, on May 14, and were received with heavy volleys at short range. A Sergeant belonging to the Utah Battery was killed and one private was wounded. Opening with their rapid-fire guns, the Americans killed twenty of the natives and wounded several others, filling the jungle with a hail of shot for half an hour, until the enemy fled.

The United States cruiser Charleston arrived at Manila from Hong Kong this week. She touched at Aparsi, communicating with the United States gunboat Concord, stationed at the mouth of the harbor. Some native archers shot arrows at the Concord's boat which was sent ashore for sand, and no further attempt to land was made.

The insurgents attacked the Spaniards at Zamboanga, on the island of Mindanao, but were repulsed. Two Spanish officers and three men were wounded, and one man was killed. The insurgents cut the water supply at Zamboanga. Premier Silvela, of Spain, says he will have the Spanish troops removed. They had been kept there, he says, only to aid the release of Spanish prisoners now held by the rebels. As Aguinaldo refuses to treat with Spain they can be of no further use there, as America, he declares, has no more authority than Spain had. Gen. Rios, Spanish Commander in the Philippines, is to inform Gen. Otis so that the Americans may take possession of the territories to be abandoned.

The 23d Inf. has sailed on the transport Leon XIII. for Jolo Island, to relieve the Spanish garrison there.

## THE TRANSPORT GRANT.

An interesting report has been received by the Quartermaster's Bureau of the War Department from Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Quartermaster in charge of the Army transport Grant, describing the voyage of that vessel from New York to Manila and return to San Francisco. The Grant was the first transport to be sent from New York to Manila, and is now fitting out at San Francisco to sail on May 25 with the 16th Inf. to the Philippines. The Grant left New York on Jan. 19 bound for Manila. Because of the inclement weather the vessel was taken by way of the southern route, which is about 300 miles longer than that usually pursued by vessels. At Port Said the canal officials refused to take anything but gold in payment of the tolls, but this difficulty was overcome by getting an English banker to cash the Quartermaster's check for the amount of the tolls.

The total number of miles traversed on the voyage was 11,951½, requiring forty-eight days and eight hours. On March 25 the Grant left Manila, homeward bound, with about 380 tons of coal aboard, more than sufficient to carry her to Nagasaki, where a full supply was to be taken on to reach San Francisco. Because of defective machinery and for other reasons, the vessel was compelled to make Shanghai, where she arrived on March 31, with hardly ten tons of coal aboard. After coaling there she proceeded to Nagasaki, where a stop was made. It is stated in the report that the Grant was said by the quarantine officer at San Francisco to be the cleanest ship he has inspected during his service of two years there. Other vessels are now fitting out for the transport service, and many improvements over those now in vogue are being made to insure the health of the troops.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Havana, May 7.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Additional deaths: Sergt. Jack Sutherland, band, 2d Vols., disease not reported; Frederick Lattimer, civilian, dysentery; Pvt. John Hanson, Co. H, 5th Inf., drowned; Recruit Madison A. L. Jones, Co. K, 1st Inf., malaria; Carey Burgett, Q. M. employee, meningitis.

BROOKE.

Havana, May 13.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Additional deaths—Pvt. L. Morrow, Co. A, and G. S. Smith, Co. C, 2d Volunteer Infantry, dysentery; Pvt. Louis Clarke, Co. K, 9th Volunteer Infantry, consumption. Puerto Principe.—Sergt. August Theu, band, 8th Cavalry, chronic dysentery.

BROOKE.

Havana, May 14.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Situation is as follows: Latino from Balinag has taken Ildefonso and San Miguel to north, with slight loss, and driving considerable force of enemy; gunboats and canoes accompany 1,500 men, under Kobbe, up Rio Grande River from Calumpit, depart 16th; MacArthur remains at San Fernando, covering country. Yesterday messenger from Aguinaldo, expressing wish to send commission to Manila for conference with United States Commission to arrange terms of peace. Directions given to pass body representative insurgents to Manila should it present itself.

OTIS.

Havana, May 14.

Adjutant General, Washington:

It is reported that at Zamboanga insurgents attacked Spanish troops 11th inst., using quick-firing guns and arms captured from the Spanish gunboats. Spanish General and two officers wounded. Few casualties among troops. Spanish garrison now besieged. Water supply cut off, and troops calling for relief.

OTIS.

Havana, May 14.

Adjutant General, Washington:

1st Lieut. Harry Whitney, 2d Inf., died of typhoid at five minutes past 3 afternoon of 13th at Cienfuegos. Pvt. Winfield Hagey, Co. I, 7th Cav., died at Pinar del Rio of pneumonia.

BROOKE.

Havana, May 14.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Recruit Walter Cretcher, 19th Inf., died at San Francisco to-day, pneumonia.

DAVIS.

Quarantine, Staten Island, May 15.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Arrived off quarantine. All officers present for duty. Men in excellent condition; forty-five officers, 739 men. Corp. Daniel E. Hammond, Co. G, Wheeling, died May 13; acute intestinal obstruction and peritonitis; buried at sea.

PETTIT, Commanding,  
4th Vol. Inf. (Imunes).

Wardner, Idaho, May 16.

Adjutant General, Washington:

The Governor of Idaho has carefully reviewed the situation here, and deems it necessary to place troops at Burke and Mullan to avoid further disorder. I request two troops of cavalry. Referring to the press criticisms, I have made no order. My action is limited strictly to the support of the State authorities. There are 395 prisoners still in custody under investigation.

MERRIAM.

Hot Springs, Va., May 17.

Otis, Manila:

Convey to Gen. Lawton and the gallant men of his command my congratulations upon the successful operations during the past month, resulting in the capture this morning of San Isidro.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Manila, May 17.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Situation as follows: Lawton, with tact and ability, has covered Bulacan Province with his column and driven insurgent troops northward into San Isidro, second insurgent capital, which he captured this morning. Is now driving enemy northward into mountains. He has constant fighting, inflicting heavy losses and suffering few casualties. Appearance of his troops on flanks of enemy behind intrenchments thrown up at every strategic point and town very demoralizing to insurgents, and has given them no opportunity to reconnoiter scattered troops. Kobbe with column at Candaba on Rio Grande. Great majority inhabitants of provinces over which troops have moved anxious for peace, supported by members insurgent Cabinet. Aspect of affairs at present favorable.

OTIS.

Manila, May 18.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Representatives insurgent Cabinet and Aguinaldo in mountains twelve miles north San Isidro, which abandoned 15th inst. Will send commission to-morrow to seek terms of peace. Majority of force confronting MacArthur at San Fernando has retired to Tarlac, tearing up two miles railway. The force has decreased to about 2,500. Scouting parties and detachments moving to-day in various directions. Kobbe with column at Candaba on Rio Grande. Great majority inhabitants of provinces over which troops have moved anxious for peace, supported by members insurgent Cabinet. Aspect of affairs at present favorable.

OTIS.

All but eleven vacancies at the West Point Military Academy have been filled by Congressmen, and these will probably go over with those that may be made by the failure of candidates at the forthcoming June examinations until September next. The records of the War Department show that 207 principals and alternates have been given permission to appear before the trial board, of which number about two-thirds are alternates. Among the candidates ordered to report on June 6 at West Point are a number appointed by the President at large.

On the 18th of May a conference was held at the War Department, when it was determined that Gen. Brooke, if the President agreed, should be instructed to adhere to his original orders and pay none of the Cuban troops until their arms had been turned over to assigned military officials. The Secretary of War is decidedly of opinion that already too many concessions have been made the insurgent forces in Cuba, and that it will be neither prudent or wise to allow them to further dictate to this Government the methods to be employed in distributing the money to be paid them under the act of Congress.

An application has been made to the Treasury Department by Adm. Sampson for increase of pay to which he claims he is entitled by his successive advancements while in command of the North Atlantic fleet, and will be acted upon at once by the Auditor for the Navy Department. It is a curious fact that although Adm. Sampson has occupied advanced grades since July 3 last, he has never applied for the pay of those grades until the present. He was made a Commodore on July 3 and an acting Rear Admiral on Aug. 10. The pay of a Captain in the old law was \$4,500, of a Commodore \$5,000 and of a Rear Admiral \$6,000 at sea. If his application is favorably acted upon Adm. Sampson will therefore receive something like \$1,000 back pay.

During the coming summer extensive improvements are to be made at Sheridan Point, Va. Together with the batteries at Fort Washington, that place forms the chief defences of Washington City. A recommendation of the Quartermaster General for a sum of \$40,000 for the construction of suitable military buildings at Sheridan Point, has been approved by the Secretary of War, and it is expected that the work will begin immediately. Plans are being prepared for barracks, two sets of officers' quarters, an administration building, a hospital, a guard house, a bake house and a stable. The barracks will have a frontage of 107 feet, with two wings, each 93 feet long. This building is intended to accommodate 80 men. All the buildings will be constructed under the supervision of the Post Quartermaster with the assistance of Engr. Farley, and will be made of wood. The present garrison at Sheridan's Point consists of Battery K, 4th Art., in command of Capt. H. B. Walker.

The War Department is not at all alarmed at the absence of fortifications on the Southern Long Island coast to protect entrance to New York, by way of the proposed 40-foot channel to be constructed on the east side of the bay. The contract for the construction of the new channel does not call for a completion under four years, and during this time it is expected that something definite will be determined upon with a view to protecting this entrance into New York Harbor. In the meantime the Department will rely upon the second line of defences at the Narrows and upon the fortifications at Sandy Hook. The defences at the Narrows are considered the more important but arrangements are being hurried for the delivery of several more 12-inch guns at Sandy Hook. This will make all together six 12-inch guns at that place and it is proposed to increase that number to 12. These guns are very powerful and have a possible range of 12 miles so that although the effect of a shot at that distance is considerably lessened there is little doubt that they will afford some protection to the entrance of the Narrows as the bay is only seven miles across.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## ARMY WEDDING.

The marriage of Miss May Peyton Eskridge, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. I. Eskridge, to Lieut. Chas. McKinley Saltzman, 1st U. S. Cav., was an extremely pretty and interesting event in Dorchester, Mass., last Tuesday afternoon, May 9. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Gen. I. I. Stevens, the Rev. Henry T. Sechrist, pastor of All Souls' Church, officiating. The wedding was a military one in every sense of the word. The house was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, yellow and white, the cavalry and infantry colors being liberally used. The presence of the officers in their full dress uniforms added greatly to the scene. Special interest was given to the occasion by the presence of Lt. Col. R. I. Eskridge, who was so severely wounded at Santiago that he is still on crutches. The bride, a tall, slender blond, who is considered one of the beauties of the Army, never looked lovelier. She wore a handsome gown of ivory-white satin with long train. The bodice was trimmed with chiffon and pearl passementerie, and a handsome tulle veil completed the costume. The bridegroom was in full dress cavalry uniform, as was his best man, Lieut. Smith, of the 1st Cavalry. The bridesmaids were Miss Maud Stevens, of Newport, R. I.; Misses Helen and Susie Stevens, of North Andover; Miss Maria Stevens, of Lowell; Miss Katherine Summerhays, of New York, and Miss Harriet Smith, of Boston. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Virginia Eskridge, in white organdie, while three of the bridesmaids were in white and the other three in yellow chiffon. Mrs. Eskridge, the bride's mother, wore a superb gown of brocade and blue velvet. A luncheon followed the ceremony. An oaken case filled with solid silver, presented to the bride by her grandmother, her uncle, Gen. Hazard Stevens, and her aunt, Miss Maud Stevens, was one of a very large number of gifts received by the bride. Among the guests were Mrs. Gen. Pearson, Capt. and Mrs. Dodd, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Maj. and Mrs. William Turner.

In a decision rendered this week by the Treasury Department it is held that under the Naval Personnel Act heads of staff bureaus retire with the rank and three-fourths of the sea pay of Commodore, if retired for age or length of service prior to July 1, 1899. The question was raised by Rear Adm'l. Stewart. After July 1 if such an officer, has in addition, seen service in the Civil War, and has a creditable record, he will, after July 1, 1899, be entitled to three-fourths the sea pay of a senior Rear Admiral. The effect of this interpretation of the law is that after July 1 a Captain or officer in the Navy may be placed at the head of a staff bureau. He thus becomes a junior Rear Admiral, the highest salary of which is \$5,500 a year. If the same officer retired shortly afterward, and has seen service in the Civil War, he is entitled to the rank and three-fourths pay of a senior Rear Admiral or Major General of the Army. The full pay of this grade is \$7,500. On three-fourths pay the retired official will get \$5,625. This is \$125 a year more than he was paid on active duty, although his allowances have stopped.

## PERSONALS.

Lieut. G. S. Richards, 6th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Governors Island, N. Y., en route to his regiment.

George Goodwin Dewey, son of Admiral Dewey, U. S. N., arrived in St. Paul, Minn., May 16.

Lieut. H. R. Perry, 17th U. S. Inf., visited in New York City this week, and afterwards returned to Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Miss Emily Walker Norvell, niece of Lieut. Col. S. T. Norvell, U. S. Army, was married May 18 at Washington, D. C., to Dr. Edward Oliver Bell.

Col. G. O. Squier and Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., were passengers May 17 on the steamer St. Paul from New York for Southampton, England.

Lieut. J. H. Ford, of the Medical Corps, is at 314 Second street, S. E., Washington, having stopped at his home for a short time while en route to San Francisco.

Mrs. S. W. B. Diehl, wife of Lieut. Diehl, U. S. N., has taken a suite of rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, where she will remain as long as the Buffalo is at the Navy Yard.

Lieut. William Crose, U. S. N., recently on duty at the Navy Department, will leave shortly for Manila to join Adm'l. Watson. Mrs. Crose has only recently joined her husband in Washington, where they propose to make their home.

Maj. John A. Logan, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, has tendered his resignation, and has been honorably discharged. Maj. Logan is a son of the late Gen. John A. Logan, and served on Gen. Bates's staff during the Santiago campaign.

Dr. Charles Fitzpatrick, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., lately on duty in Philadelphia, has volunteered for duty in Manila, and left Philadelphia May 15, due at San Francisco, Saturday, 20th inst. He will be attached to the 4th Cav., and probably sail for Manila May 22.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Capt. C. H. Davis, Superintendent at the U. S. Naval Observatory, was one of the members of the Washington Whist Club team which went to Philadelphia, May 17, to play for the Woman's Whist League trophy. Mrs. McCrea, wife of Lieut. Comdr. McCrea, was captain of the team. They defeated their opponents by 15 tricks, and will now be compelled to meet all challenges.

A commission making Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller, of the 9th Infantry, a Major of Infantry, has been made out at the War Department. It is not known if Capt. Rockefeller is dead or a prisoner in the hands of the Filipinos. He was entitled to promotion, though, through recent retirements in the service and in the absence of news of his death, he has been given the benefit of the doubt with the hope that he is living.

The proud claim of the dwellers by the Great Lakes that their saltless seas could produce worse sea sickness than the mighty ocean seems to be sustained by the report from Toledo, Ohio, this week that Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. Navy, was very seasick on his trip to Middle Bass Island in Lake Erie, and had to abandon a proposed trip to a mainland elevation, as the waves were too high. The lake mariners are said to have immensely enjoyed the Captain's discomfiture.

The following officers registered at the War Department this week: Maj. Duncan B. Harrison, 9th Vol. Inf.; Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cav.; Capt. John H. Beaumont, 6th Inf.; Lieut. L. B. Simonds, 8th Inf.; Capt. Henry Marcotte, retired; Brig. Gen. J. H. Ernst; Asst. Surg. J. D. Glennan, Capt. Robert M. Rogers, 2d Art.; Lieut. J. H. Ford, Medical Corps; Capt. Charles L. Bookwits, 16th Inf.; Maj. Henry C. Ward, 16th Inf.

Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 7th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty.

Lieut. O. B. Rosenbaum, Q. M., 7th U. S. Inf., left Fort Wayne, Mich., this week on a short leave, to rejoin about May 31.

Lieut. G. C. Squier, U. S. Army, and Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. Navy, sailed for England May 17 on the St. Paul.

Lieut. F. J. Koester, 3d U. S. Cav., who is spending the month of May on leave, is visiting friends in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The engagement of Miss Agnes Judge, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to Lieut. Theodore H. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., is announced.

Mrs. Edward White, wife of Comdr. Edwin F. White, U. S. N., has erected a handsome cottage at Blue Ridge Summit, Md., which she will occupy this summer.

2d Lieut. George H. Mann, of the Revenue Cutter Service, has resigned his commission to practice law in New York.

A movement has been begun by friends of Lieut. T. M. Brumby, U. S. N., in Georgia, to present him with a handsome sword.

Gen. Anson Mills has gone to Texas on duty with the Boundary Commission. Mrs. Mills is making a short visit in New York and New England.

Capt. and Mrs. Nathan King announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Blanche Virginia King, to Mr. Reginald Dole Harrington, of New York.

Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Marcotte arrived in Washington this week from St. Augustine and are at 1320 G street, N. W.

Gen. Merriam on May 17 telephoned the War Department for two troops of cavalry, and these were ordered sent from Fort Meade, and Fort Robinson.

Rear Adm'l. G. W. Sumner, U. S. N., under orders of May 15 relieved Capt. C. H. Rockwell from duty as Commandant of the Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Capt. W. P. Newcomb, Manhattan; Capt. W. M. Swaine, Grand Hotel; Capt. C. L. Collins, Murray Hill.

Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, will be noted from the orders we publish this week, has given the officers of his department quite a shaking up in the way of stations.

Col. J. C. G. Lee, A. Q. M. G.; Maj. J. B. Burbank, 5th U. S. Art., and Mrs. Burbank sailed for England May 17 on the Teutonic, to spend a portion of the summer abroad.

Gen. John C. Bates, Colonel 2d U. S. Inf., was expected at Fort Leavenworth this week en route to Manila, via San Francisco, sailing from there on the Sherman May 22.

Gen. John M. Wilson, C. E., accompanied by Capt. Chas. Humphreys, 3d Art., commanding officer, and Capt. J. J. Meyer, E. C., inspected the new fortifications at San Diego, Cal., on May 10.

Rear Admiral Philip, U. S. N., was present at an entertainment given by the orphan boys of St. Joseph Home, Brooklyn, May 17, at the Amphion Theater. He invited all the boys to visit the yard on May 20.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Gordon, whose excellent work with the Signal Corps in the Philippines has been especially commented on in a report to Gen. Greely, is a son of Col. D. S. Gordon, U. S. A., retired, of Washington.

Maj. Gen. Miles has chosen Lieut. Henry H. Whitney, 4th U. S. Art., as his personal aide. Lieut. Whitney was upon Gen. Miles's Volunteer staff during the war. During the war he went to Gen. Gomer's camp and made arrangements for the co-operation of the Cubans with the American forces.

Maj. John J. Brereton, until recently collector of customs at Cienfuegos, Cuba, has placed custom house matters in that city in excellent working order. Maj. Brereton, accompanied by his son, is a passenger on the steamship Saratoga, and upon his arrival at New York the courtesies of the port will be extended to him.

The following officers of the 3d Nebraska Regiment, just mustered out, arrived in Washington this week from Augusta, Ga.: Lieut. Col. J. H. McClay, Maj. C. F. Scharmann, Maj. H. S. Dungan, Capt. C. F. Schwartz, Capt. Cross, Capt. C. H. Marples, Lieut. John Kinney, Lieut. Thomas White, and O. F. Hartquist of the Hospital Corps.

Lieut. W. K. Wright, U. S. A., transport service, is at present commanding the U. S. Army transport Ingalls. The Ingalls was fitted out at the Crescent shipyard for headquarters ship for Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., Governor General of Cuba. She will leave New York next week with recruits for Nuevitas, Cuba, and will then report at Havana.

A meeting of the Constitution Chapter D., of the American Revolution, was held last Tuesday evening at the Portner, in Washington. A gratifying account was read from the District Regent on contributions sent to the relief of the Cubans. It was decided that the regular meeting of the Chapter shall be held on the 3d instead of the 2d Tuesday of each month.

Among the recent promotions from the ranks we notice that of Oliver Stevens Eskridge, son of Lieut. Col. Eskridge, 23d Inf., and grandson of the late Maj. Gen. Isaac I. Stevens. Mr. Eskridge went to Manila with his regiment, the 18th Infantry, in June, 1898, and has been through that entire campaign. Lieut. Col. Eskridge is at Washington Barracks, under treatment for his wound, which is still very troublesome.

Admiral and Mrs. R. B. Bradford were guests this week at a delightful reception given by Mr. and Mrs. George R. Stetson, to the members of the Mayflower Society. Mrs. Stetson prepared for the occasion a paper on "Psalmody of the Puritans and Pilgrims." Admiral Bradford's family enjoy the distinction of owning the first organ in the State of Maine and the guests were particularly pleased with selections by Miss Bouteille, who played several of the dirge-like "Psalm Tunes."

Col. E. P. Pearson, 10th Inf., serving in Cuba, and Maj. Hugh G. Brown, of the 12th Inf., serving in the Philippines, have been placed on the retired list of the Army on their own applications after thirty years' service. These retirements have resulted in the following promotions: Lieut. Col. E. P. Ewers, 9th Inf., to be Colonel of the 10th Inf.; Maj. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Inf., and Capt. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf., and Capt. W. H. W. James, 24th Inf., to be Majors.

The assignment of Capt. Patrick Henry Ray, 8th Inf., to the new district established in Alaska could not have been improved upon. The Captain has seen much service in Alaska and there is nothing he likes so well as to run the whole thing. Out there in Alaska he will have the chance of his life. He will have no one to annoy him, although some of the icebergs may become objectionable in time. The Captain himself is quite a hot number, as they say on the street, and his presence for a time in Alaska may result in melting some of the icebergs.—*Kansas City Times*.

Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th U. S. Art., is closing up his business in New York City preparatory to joining his regiment early in June.

Lieut. L. F. Kilbourne, 1st U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival in the U. S. from Pinar del Rio, Cuba, on leave for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. Wm. M. Crose, who has been on duty at Newport News, Va., goes to the Asiatic Station with Rear Admiral Watson, as Flag Secretary.

Capt. Chas. G. Treat, 7th U. S. Art., is spending a few weeks' leave in New York City, address, 247 Fifth avenue, before joining his regiment for duty.

Miss Carrie Williamson Tilley, daughter of Comdr. Benj. F. Tilley, U. S. N., will graduate with the degree of A. B. from the Women's College, Baltimore, in June.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. V., with Mrs. Chadwick, visited Hoboken, N. J., May 17, and participated in patriotic exercises at School No. 6, on the occasion of the presentation of several prizes.

Capt. John C. Deut, 20th U. S. Inf., on leave from the Philippines, attended the wedding, May 17, at Chicago, of his brother-in-law, Dr. Clarence Lloyd Wheaton, to Miss Caroline Georgiana Wilt.

Lieuts. John McClintock, Olin R. Booth, E. A. Meyer, F. De Funik, and E. D. Warfield, 11th U. S. Inf., are recent arrivals in New York en route to join their regiment in Porto Rico.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaretta Kelton, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Jno. C. Kelton, Adjutant General, U. S. Army, and Lieut. Thales L. Ames, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army. The marriage will take place in June.

Late arrivals of Army officers in New York City are: Gen. Guy V. Henry and Maj. T. L. Casey, W. W. Whitside, G. S. Norvell, Grand Hotel; Capt. J. R. Williams, the Cambridge; Lieuts. F. F. James, K. Epperley, Guy Cushing, Waldorf-Astoria; Lieut. C. B. Smith, the Marlborough.

Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, 10th U. S. Inf., retired May 14 at his own request, is an officer of long and meritorious service, dating from March 31, 1864, when he enlisted in the 17th U. S. Inf., and was shortly afterwards commissioned. He served in many parts of the country, and was an excellent duty officer.

President McKinley has sent his regards to Col. Vilquin, that he cannot accept the offer of the 3d Nebraska, to take the place of the 1st Nebraska in the Philippines, and "avenge the now almost decimated regiment," as the offer read, but promises that if any more volunteers are sent to Manila the 3d will have first choice.

Maj. F. W. Coleman, Mrs. and Miss Coleman are all at Hotel Hunterston, Netherwood, N. J. Lieut. F. W. Coleman, Jr., of the 13th Inf., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, has left the United States to join his regiment in Manila. It has been incorrectly stated that the Mrs. Coleman at Netherwood, N. J., was the wife of the Lieutenant instead of his mother.

Gen. Merriam, in command of the U. S. troops at the scene of the Idaho mining troubles, has reported to the War Department that he expects no further trouble, and has asked permission to return to Denver. By direction of Secretary Alger, however, he will remain at Wardner for consultation with the Governor of Idaho, and will not leave until the Governor is satisfied that the troubles have ended.

Definite steps have recently been taken for the erection on a site near the old homestead of Gen. Robert E. Lee, at Arlington, of an equestrian statue of the Confederate leader. An association for the purpose has been formed officered as follows: President, Mrs. Zebulon Vance; vice-presidents, Mrs. S. B. Stephenson, Mrs. Russ Smith, Mrs. Albert Eckers, Miss Miller and Miss Virginia Miller.

An impressive scene took place in German Odd Fellows' Hall, New York, May 14, when the surviving members of the 8th New York Volunteers, who left New York for the war thirty-eight years ago with 1,040 men, returning with only 168, received at the hands of the Princess Salm Salm, widow of a former Colonel of the regiment, three battle flags of the regiment, which have been in her possession since her husband's death.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending May 17, 1899: Gen. A. R. Buffington, U. S. A., and Mrs. Buffington; Lieut. L. R. Simonds, U. S. A.; Capt. H. Marcotte, U. S. A.; Col. T. F. Barr, U. S. A.; Surg. F. Rogers, U. S. N.; Maj. Wm. M. Blow, U. S. A.; Naval Constructor T. F. Ruhm, U. S. N.; Maj. D. Madden, U. S. A., Capt. H. J. McGrath, U. S. A., and Mrs. McGrath; Maj. A. H. Rusell, U. S. A.

The Secretary of War has been requested by the Executive Committee of the Pan-American Exposition Company of Buffalo, N. Y., to detail Maj. J. B. Guthrie, 15th U. S. Inf., for duty with the exposition. Says the Buffalo "Enquirer": "Such an official has been detailed by the Government to all of the large expositions, and from the fact that Maj. Guthrie is so well known here, there is little doubt that he will get the position. Several companies of soldiers will be in attendance at the exposition, together with a regimental band, and the duty of Maj. Guthrie, if retained, will be to command these forces."

On Tuesday afternoon last a pink tea was given at "Belmont" Haworth, N. J., the country home of Col. Henry Martyn Robert, U. S. A., by his daughter, Miss Clarence Vernon Fowler, in honor of her sisters, Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Redgrave, wife of Lieut. Redgrave, U. S. A.; Mrs. Luigi d'Anzia of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Fowler's guest, Mrs. Potter, wife of Maj. Samuel O. L. Potter, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., now on duty in Manila. Among those assisting were Miss Claire Baldwin, of Staten Island; Mrs. Frances Holbrook and Miss McQuillen, of Haworth. The decorations were unusually attractive and many ladies enjoyed Mrs. Fowler's charming hospitality.

Col. Edward P. Pearson, 10th U. S. Inf., just retired at his own request, has been on duty with his regiment at Matanzas, Cuba, for some time past. He has a long and distinguished career of service, dating from April 1861, when he went to the front as a private of Co. A, 25th Pennsylvania Infantry, and shortly afterwards appointed Adjutant of the regiment. In May, 1861, he was appointed Lieutenant 17th U. S. Inf. He bore him self gallantly in many battles during the Civil War, receiving the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at Chattanooga and Atlanta. On July 12, 1898, he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, served with distinction, and some time ago resumed command of his regiment in Cuba.

The Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion has elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Commander, Lieut. Theron W. Haight, U. S. V.; senior vice, Maj. Moses Harris, U. S. V.; junior vice, 1st Lieut. Arthur Holbrook, U. S. V.; registrar, Mr. Howard Greene; treasurer, Mr. Andrew A. Hathaway; chancellor, 1st Lieut. J. B. Johnson, U. S. V.; chaplain, Capt. J. W. Sanderson, U. S. V.; council, Lieut. Henry A. Valentini, Maj. Charles H. Ross, Lieut. Henry T. Drake, Capt. Nicholas Smith, and Mr. J. McC. Bell, Jr., U. S. V.

Surg. J. H. Gaines, U. S. N., retired, has gone to Europe for the summer.

Lieut. E. A. Meyer, U. S. Inf., is a recent visitor at Fort Columbus, N. Y.

Lieut. Godwin Ordway, 3d U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Capt. Jas. K. Thompson, 15th U. S. Inf., arrived in New York, May 14, from Matanzas, Cuba.

Gen. Mirri is Minister of War and Admiral Bettolo Minister of Marine in the latest Italian Cabinet.

Lieut. Chas. H. Whipple, Jr., 1st U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at New Orleans for duty at Jackson Barracks.

Capt. A. G. Hammond, 8th U. S. Cav., is visiting at Quincy, Ill., and rumor has it that he was married there May 18.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., was expected in Omaha, Neb., this week, on a short visit to Senator Manderson.

Gen. Guy V. Henry and family have arrived home from Porto Rico and received a hearty welcome from many friends.

Maj. J. B. Guthrie, 15th U. S. Inf., lately on mustering duty at Havana, Cuba, is now with his family at Fort Porter, New York.

Lieut. H. S. Black, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Washington, Md., May 13, to join Light Battery B of his regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Lieut. H. H. Whitney, 4th U. S. Art., has succeeded Captain Edward Davis, 3d U. S. Art., as A. D. C., on the staff of Maj. Gen. Miles.

Capt. Thomas Ridgway, 5th U. S. Art., has been selected by Col. John I. Rodgers as regimental Adjutant under the recent act of Congress.

Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Arnold have arrived at Fort Meade, S. D., which is now the headquarters of the regiment.

President Porfirio Diaz, of Mexico, accompanied by members of his Cabinet will, it is hoped attend the Chicago autumnal festival in October next.

Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck, U. S. A., who recently returned to the United States from Cuba, has been spending a few days at 90 Montgomery street, Newburgh, N. Y.

Gen. J. H. Wilson has been deluged with petitions from citizens of Matanzas, etc., asking a revocation of the decree prohibiting cockfighting but has remained firm.

Gen. S. S. Sumner, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sumner sailed May 17 for England, where the General enters upon duty, in London, as Military Attaché of the U. S. Embassy.

Captains P. S. Bonner and F. B. McKenna and Lieut. J. A. Cole, and A. A. Surg. S. S. Turner are at present on recruiting duty at Chicago, Ill., 82 West Madison street.

The commissioned circle at Fort Brady, Michigan, at present consists of Capt. G. W. McIver and Lieuts. C. L. Bent, 17th U. S. Inf., and Capt. C. B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt and Mrs. Merritt, who have been quartered for some time past at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, will soon move into quarters at Governors Island.

The commissioned circle at Fort Yates, N. D., at present consists of Capt. H. E. Tuthery and Lieut. H. D. Bent, 1st U. S. Cav.; A. A. Surg. E. T. Gibbs, and Chaplain I. H. M. Headley.

Capt. H. J. Slocum, 7th U. S. Cav., is stopping at 37 East 65th street, New York City, and reported at Governors Island May 15, for temporary duty on Maj. Gen. Merritt's staff.

Capt. John W. Ruckman, 2d U. S. Art., who recently joined at Fort Slocum, N. Y., from Fort Monroe, Va., now goes to Havana, Cuba, for duty with his regiment.

Lieut. Col. F. H. Phipps, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has received many congratulations upon his assignment to the important command of Springfield Armory tempered with regrets at Governors Island that the assignment takes him and his family away from there.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Raymond have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Marion Helen, to Mr. Charles Franklin Izard, on Thursday, June 1, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at St. Peter's Church, Wayne avenue and Harvey street, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Thos. Q. Ashburn, 7th U. S. Art., is having a busy time of it at Fort Warren, Mass., under his detail as Adjutant Quartermaster, Commissary, post treasurer, summary court officer, librarian, signal officer and officer in charge of sick and wounded soldiers at Long Island.

Mr. Allen Arnold, of Boston, Mass., writes that the reference in our columns two weeks ago to the receipt of a portrait of Gen. Richard Arnold, at Grand Hall, West Point, undoubtedly referred to the likeness of his father, Gen. Lewis G. Arnold, a graduate in the class of 1837, which he recently sent to the Academy.

A Toledo, O., press despatch says: Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., and former President Grover Cleveland are angling at Middlebass Island, Lake Erie, for black bass. The populace would not allow the boat to pull from the shore at Sandusky until Capt. Evans mounted the bridge and made a speech.

Fort Wayne, Mich., which is quite a large post has quite a small commissioned force at present. It consists of Col. E. M. Coates, Lieuts. W. W. Wallace, Adj't. O. B. Rosenbaum, Q. M. Capt. G. S. Young and Lieut. E. L. D. Breckenridge, of the 7th Inf., Capt. M. W. Ireland, Asst. Surg. and Chaplain D. H. Shields.

It is understood that Capt. Crozier, of the Ordnance Department, will avail himself of his visit to Europe in the disguise of a Peace Commissioner, to inquire critically into the latest phases and development of modern European ordnance. The information will come in very handy if he does not succeed in securing a universal treaty of peace.

The society of the Cincinnati at a meeting held May 12, at Newburg, N. Y., in the room in which the first meeting was held and George Washington was elected first President, May 13, 1783, officers were elected as follows: Mr. Wayne of Philadelphia, president General; G. Warren, of Boston, vice-president General; Asa Bird Gardiner, General Secretary; Nicholas Fish, Assistant Secretary General; John Cropper, of New Jersey, General Treasurer.

Accounts from Manila show that but for the old Clay constitution Capt. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf., would now be buried in a Philippine jungle. Capt. Clay received bullet through the neck on the day of MacArthur's advance. He lay for six hours in the jungle before he was discovered, and his life was despaired of. His only thought when he was brought into the hospital was that his family should be informed that he was only slightly injured. He is now well on the road to recovery.

Maj. Gen. Z. R. Bliss, U. S. A., has left Washington, D. C., for Providence, R. I.

The present address of Capt. W. W. Mead, U. S. N., is 76 Fourth street, Covington, Ky.

Asst. Surg. Powell C. Fauntleroy, U. S. A., is a recent visitor to friends in Leavenworth, Kan.

1st Lieut. A. E. Williams, U. S. A., has left Anniston, Ala., and is now stationed at Savannah, Ga.

Lieut. Geo. McD. Weeks, 15th U. S. Inf., is at present on recruiting duty at Leavenworth, Kan.

Lieut. Col. C. C. Bennett, U. S. A., retired, is at present residing at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Capt. E. I. Grumley, U. S. A., retired, a resident of Brooklyn, visited at Governors Island, May 16.

Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., has been elected Father of the Council of Tammany Society Sachems.

Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d U. S. Art., visited at Governors Island, May 16, en route from Cuba to Fort McHenry.

Maj. Harry C. Cushing, U. S. A., who has been South during the winter for his health, has returned to New York City.

Capt. Edward P. Pearson, 10th Inf., U. S. A., has joined Mrs. Pearson in Boston, Mass. Col. Pearson is on sick leave.

Brig. Gen. C. H. Carlton, U. S. A., has arrived in New York City from Old Point Comfort, Va., and is at 305 Fifth avenue.

Capt. John Baxter, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., left Denver, Colo., this week for San Francisco en route to the Philippines.

Mrs. J. N. Miller, wife of Rear Adm. Miller, U. S. N., has left the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, for 493 Central avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford has been re-elected Governor General of the General Court of the Order of the Founders and patriots of America.

Lieut. H. E. Knight, 1st U. S. Inf., in the United States from Cuba with discharged men, is a recent visitor at 139 South Oxford street, Brooklyn.

Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th Cav., was called home by the serious illness of his father, Brig. Gen. Nelson Cole, late of the U. S. Vols., who resides in St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. R. Birnie, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., late Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Ordnance Officer, U. S. V., has assumed his duties at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass.

Col. James Pettit, 4th U. S. Vols. (Captain 1st U. S. Inf.), arrived in New York this week with his regiment from Cuba and took it to Camp Meade, Pa., to be mustered out.

Retired officers of the Army at present living in St. Paul are Gens. W. Smith and M. R. Morgan, Col. Rodney Smith, Capts. J. Kelliher and E. C. Bowen and Lieut. H. S. Cole.

Col. Richard I. Eskridge, U. S. A., is in Washington, D. C., where he will receive surgical treatment for the severe wound from which he has suffered since the battle of San Juan, Cuba.

Mrs. Mary Quitman is living in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Quitman's husband was the only son of the late Gen. John A. Quitman, who was a distinguished officer of the Mexican War.

Capt. George Shorley, U. S. A., residing at last accounts at 336 East 77th street, New York City, reached his 64th birthday May 20, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Miss S. M. Baldwin, sister of Capt. J. A. Baldwin, 9th U. S. Inf. (now in Manila) is at present stopping at 131 East Fifty-fifth street, New York City, where she expects to remain for some time.

Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, 2d U. S. Art., is closing up his affairs at the Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, Ga., and will join his regiment in Cuba, or wherever it may then be, early in July.

Maj. John B. Rodman, 20th U. S. Inf., is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth en route to join his regiment in the Philippines. He expects to sail from San Francisco on the Sherman, May 22.

Lieut. Col. Carle A. Woodruff, 7th U. S. Art., came to New York from Raleigh, N. C., this week, and is staying at Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, preparatory to joining at Fort Slocum about June 1.

The commissioned roster of Fort Thomas, Ky., at present consists of Capt. C. A. Booth and Lieut. P. M. Cochran, 7th U. S. Inf., Capt. A. B. Heyl, Asst. Surg. and Chaplain R. W. Springer.

Maj. William A. Kobb, 3d U. S. Art., whose family is so well known in New York has made a splendid record for himself in the Philippines. He went in command of the recent expedition up the Rio Grande.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Van Vliet, accompanied by the family of Capt. Robert C. Van Vliet, left Washington, D. C., on May 17 for their summer home at Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, U. S. N., relieved Rear Admiral John C. Watson from command of the Mare Island Navy Yard, on May 15. Rear Admiral Watson sailed on May 16 for the Asiatic station on the City of Peking.

Gen. J. H. Wilson and his aide, Lieut. W. J. Glasgow, U. S. Cav., have returned to Matanzas from a pleasant visit to Havana. Mrs. Wilson, wife of the General, and Miss Wilson arrived in New York City May 14, from Matanzas, Cuba.

Mrs. and Miss Smith, wife and daughter of Maj. Allen Smith, U. S. A., passed a few days in Washington, D. C., during the past week, and have returned to Annapolis, Md., but will go later up on the Hudson River, where they will pass the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fisher are visiting friends in Washington, D. C., at the Grafton. Mrs. Fisher was formerly Miss Marion Thomas, daughter of the late Maj. Evan Thomas, U. S. A. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher will pass the coming summer at North Hatley, Canada.

Lieut. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., and twenty-five soldiers of the regiment, left The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 2, for six months' detached service in the Sequoia and the Gen. Grant National Parks. By virtue of his command, Lieut. Moss is now Acting Superintendent of both parks.

Maj. Charles Shaler, of the Ordnance, U. S. A., has gone to San Diego, Cal., to visit his son, Mr. Charles Shaler, Jr., who has been quite ill during the past winter. Mrs. Shaler and her little son will leave Washington, D. C., in June, and will join Maj. Shaler in the autumn at his new station at Indianapolis, Ind.

Medical Director Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N., Mrs. Gihon and Mrs. Clarence Mentfort Gihon, with Mrs. Gorras, widow of Medical Director Albert C. Gorras, U. S. A., Miss Mabel Gorras and her cousin, Miss Ada Dalllett, of Philadelphia, left New York May 20 for Paris via Boulogne-sur-mer, on board the Holland-America steamship Statendam.

Capt. F. E. Buchan, 20th Kansas, Vol. Inf., arrived in San Francisco from Manila, May 15, with the body of his dead wife who but a few months ago was a bride.

Capt. Frank D. Garretty, U. S. N., retired, has left the city to spend the summer with his married daughter, Mrs. G. M. Fisher, St. Paul, Minn. We hope the bracing air of Minnesota will do the gallant old veteran good and send him back to us looking as young as ever.

Gen. O. H. Ernst, U. S. Vols., arrived in Washington this week after a term of service in Havana as Chief of Staff to Gen. Brooke. Gen. Ernst's family resides in Washington, and it is expected he will remain there with it until he has been given some permanent assignment to duty in his own corps of the Regular Army.

The commissioned circle at Fort Sheridan, Ill., at present consists of Maj. C. A. Coolidge and Capt. J. M. Burns, 7th Inf.; Capt. D. H. Broughton, Lieuts. C. A. Hedekin and G. V. Heidt, 3d Cav.; Capt. F. Thorp, Lieuts. O. I. Straub and D. McCoach, 5th Art.; Lieut. C. F. Crain, 15th Inf.; Maj. G. W. Adair, Surgeon; A. A. Surg. W. Whitney, Chaplains E. J. Valtman and H. C. Gavit.

A brief prepared by Lieut. Col. T. F. Barr, of the Judge Advocate General's Office, in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, which replies to the brief submitted to the Attorney General by counsel of Capt. Carter, was forwarded to the Attorney General Griggs early this week. It is expected that oral hearings will be granted after the Attorney General has had time to examine Col. Barr's brief.

The marriage of Miss Mary Peyton Eskridge and Lieut. Charles McKinley Saltzman, of the 1st Cav., U. S. A., took place in Boston, Mass., May 9, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, 8 Bowdoin avenue. Miss Eskridge is a daughter of Col. Richard Isaac Eskridge, U. S. A., who was present at the wedding. Lieut. and Mrs. Saltzman, after a short bridal tour, will go to Fort Robinson, Nebraska, where the groom will join his regiment.

The Secretary of War has appointed Capt. James A. Buchanan, 11th U. S. Inf., treasurer of the island of Porto Rico, in addition to his duties as Collector of Customs of Porto Rico and Collector of Customs at San Juan, Maj. Eugene F. Ladd, Q. M., U. S. V. Captain 9th Cavalry, is appointed treasurer of the island of Cuba. The offices of treasurer were created by direction of the President, in an order establishing a system for the management of the finances of the islands.

The citizens of Valentine, Neb., who knew the late Col. John M. Stotsenberg (Captain 6th U. S. Cav.), while stationed at Fort Niobrara, met recently in mass meeting and passed resolutions extolling the officer for his gallantry, soldierly qualities and manly conduct on all occasions. They give expression to their deep sympathy for the family of the deceased soldier and are proud that Col. Stotsenberg, a representative of the American soldier, died so gloriously vindicating American valor.

The last meeting of the season of the euchre club was held at the residence of Mrs. Col. Garlington, 1407 21st street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Baird, wife of Capt. William Baird, U. S. A., retired, carried off the prize. Others besides Mrs. Slocum, wife of Capt. Herbert Slocum, 8th Cav., U. S. A., and Mrs. Byen. This club was gotten up by a party of twelve Army ladies, and the weekly meetings at the different houses has been most enjoyable. The prizes have been useful as well as beautiful.

Lieut. Israel Putnam, U. S. A., of Saratoga, son of Justice John R. Putnam, of the Appellate Division Supreme Court, has passed his examination at Manila, for appointment as a 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army, and has been assigned to a regiment there. He has already been in several fights. Lieut. Putnam and his mother started last December for a trip around the world, and upon arriving at Manila the Lieutenant entered the Army. Mrs. Putnam went to Hong Kong and returned to San Francisco. Mrs. Putnam returned from Manila with Gen. T. M. Anderson, his wife and daughter, and was met at San Francisco by Justice Putnam, who accompanied her to their country seat, Putnam Place, near Saratoga, where they will spend the summer.

A correspondent referring to the promotion of Gen. A. R. Chaffee to Colonel of the 8th U. S. Cavalry vice Bacon, retired, says: It is said of Gen. Chaffee that there is hardly an officer in the Army who is so genuinely popular with his officers and men, and years ago, out on the Western plains, he was affectionately dubbed the "Sleuth Scout." This nickname was given to him because in fighting Indians he was never ambushed, never surprised, and never defeated. It is generally admitted that no officer in the Army knows the Indian nature so well as he. He speaks several of the Indian dialects, and he knows all the tricks of Indian warfare as well as the braves themselves. It was owing to his method of fighting, it has been said, that the 3d Cavalry became famous as Indian fighters. In going against an enemy Chaffee has always made it his custom to do his own scouting.

Lieut. Conrad H. Lanza, 3d U. S. Art., in a letter from Malolos, P. I., April 4, to his mother in New York gives some interesting data relative to the movement against Malolos in which he was wounded. He says: "We got up every morning at 4, breakfasted by moonlight, fought and marched all day, and sometimes did not get to bed till after midnight. We have no tents with us, and simply lie down on the ground wherever we may happen to be. As there is considerable straw in the country we take it, also chickens, ducks, pigs or anything else we can find. At present we are forming the provost guard for Malolos and are likely to remain here for some time. I spent most of yesterday tramping through the country, looking for the enemy. I failed to find them, but did find some eggs, which I promptly appropriated, as they were the first I had seen in weeks.

The New York "World" says: "Leary, the fighting jolly Leary, who goes to Guam as the first American Governor of an island possession, has a striking personality. Robert Louis Stevenson found in him the elements to suggest, in 'A Footnote to History,' a typical naval man, leavened with certain quaint appreciation of the ridiculous that made him a charmingly blended mixture of fighter and humorist. Capt. Leary was in command of the gunboat Adams in 1888, when there was trouble in Samoa, and if he had been on the quarter-deck of a battleship, instead of a second-rate, unprotected gunboat like the Adams, he could not have shown greater independence than he did when the German naval force attempted to overawe him. No two countries ever came closer to war than America and Germany did then. One shot would have provoked it, and the men were at the guns, expecting that that shot would be fired. Stevenson, in his Samoan home, gasping for breath, and believing that the balm of the Pacific pines and the eucalyptus were bringing life to his inert lungs, wrote admiringly of Leary. He told of the American officer's keen wit and his ability to take advantage of an opportunity. In the charming tale of the seven years' trouble in Samoa, Capt. Leary stands out strongly."

May 20, 1899.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

901

## STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

## ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters B and D, Willets Point, N. Y.; A, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y.; C, Camp Meade, Pa.; Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington D. C.; A and D, Puerto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G. H. I and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, B, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.

2d Cav.—Headquarters, and B, E, H, K, Cienfuegos, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; and I, L, Placetas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, C, E, F and I, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; A, D and M, Augusta, Ga.; B and L, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; G and K, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; H, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Headquarters, B and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; C, E, G, I, K and L, Manila; D and H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; F, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, D, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; A, H, Areclito; B, Utado; C, Humacao; E, San German; F, Bayamon; G, Albonito; I, Ponce; K, Manati; L, Las Marias; M, Cayey.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, E, G and H, Fort Riley, Kan.; B, C, F and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D and M, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A and B, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C and L, Fort DuCheene, Utah; D, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F and K, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.; I, Fort Brown, Tex.; M, Fort Clark, Tex.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, G, H, I and L, Manzanillo, Cuba; F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; I, Fort Bliss, Tex.; K, Fort Brown; Troop C, Fort Clark, Tex.; Troops B, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; R, Fort McIntosh; D, Fort Clark.

## ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Hdqs., C. M., Sullivan's Island, S. C.; A and N. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and O, Jackson Bks., La.; E\* en route to Manila; F, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort Point Tex.; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K\* Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

2d Art.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba, except N and O, organizing at Fort McHenry, Md.

3d Art.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; A, Circle City, Alaska; B, Fort Monroe, Va.; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; C and F, Fort Riley, Kan.; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; D, M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, N and O, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and E, G, H, N, O, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; B, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; F\* en route to Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Battery Point, Del.; M, Fort Constitution, N. H., and K, Fort Hunt, Va.

5th Art.—Headquarters, H, I, N, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, E and G, San Juan, P. R.; C and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; K, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; D, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; M and O, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; F\* en route to Manila.

6th Art.—Hdqs. and B, C, E, F, H, L, M and O, en route to Manila; D\* and G\* Manila, P. I.; A, I, K and N, en route to Honolulu.

7th Art.—Headquarters, and A and H, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; B, I, L and N, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; C\*, Fort Adams, R. I.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Me.; F, Grovers Cliff, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M and O, Washington Barracks, D. C. Orders issued April 18 for Light Batteries C and M to return to United States.

## \* Light batteries.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, O, D, Cienfuegos, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Savannah, Ga.; A, Sancti Spiritus; B, Calabrién; F, Sagua la Grande; G, Trinidad; H, Cieare.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, G, and M, at Santiago, Cuba; B and E at San Luis; D and K at Holguin; F, Morro Castle; H and I, Guantánamo.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Under orders for Manila, via San Francisco.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, at Walker, Minn.; B, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; L, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; M, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; G, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; D, at Fort Crook, Neb.; I, at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.

9th Inf.—At Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, F, G, H, I, K and L, Matanzas, Cuba; C, D, E and M, at Cardenes, Cuba.

11th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, E, G, L, M, San Juan, Puerto Rico; C, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; D, Yauco, Porto Rico; F, Adjuntas P. R.; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; I, Viques, P. R. Ordered to return to United States; K, H, Hunacu.

12th Inf.—At Manila.

13th Inf.—Left New York April 20 for San Francisco, Cal., to embark for Manila April 27.

14th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Manila; P, I; B and H, Presidio, Cal.

15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, G, H, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba; B, F, I, L, Ciego de Airla, Cuba; E and K, Neuquitas.

16th Inf.—Ordered to Manila on the transport Grant, which leaves San Francisco May 29.

17th Inf.—At Manila.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp Meade, Pa.

20th Inf.—En route to Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—Entire regiment en route to Manila on the transport Hancock, which sailed from San Francisco April 18.

22d Inf.—At Manila.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, Philippine Islands.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, E and I, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; A and G, Fort Douglas, Utah; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C and F, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Assiniboin, Mont.; M, New Fort Spokane, Wash.; H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; L, Dept. of Columbia.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; H, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B, Fort Apache, Ariz.; C, San Carlos, Ariz.; D, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Bayard, N. M.; G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

## TRANSPORT SHIPS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

EU FORD (formerly Mississippi), en route New York to San Juan.

BURNSIDE (formerly Rita). At New York.

CENTENNIAL. Sailed May 15, San Juan to Manila.

CITY OF PUEBLA. Sailed May 7, Manila to San Francisco.

CLEVELAND. Sailed May 12, Manila to San Francisco.

CROOK (formerly Roumanian). At New York.

DIXIE. Sailed Manzanillo May 11, to New York.

MORGAN CITY. Sailed April 25, San Francisco to Manila.

NEWPORT. Sailed April 20, San Francisco to Manila.

OHIO. Sailed April 28 San Francisco to Manila.

PENNSYLVANIA. Sailed May 10, Manila to San Francisco.

PORTLAND. Sailed April 16, Manila to San Francisco.

ROANOKE. Sailed April 10, Manila to San Francisco.

SEDWICK (formerly Chester). At New York.

SENATOR. Sailed April 28, San Francisco to Manila.

SHERIDAN (formerly Massachusetts). Sailed April 26, Manila to San Francisco. At Nagasaki, Japan, May 2.

GRANT (formerly Mohawk). At San Francisco.

HANCOCK (formerly Arizona). Arrived Manila, May 11.

HOOKER (formerly Panama). En route New York to Manila.

INDIANA. In port at Negros, P. I.

INGALLS (formerly Clearwater). At New York.

KILPATRICK. At New York.

LOGAN (formerly Manitoba). Sailed Galveston to Gibara, May 17.

LEELANAW. Sailed San Francisco to Manila, May 8.

MCCLELLAN (formerly Port Victor). Sailed May 17, Havana to Santiago.

MCPHERSON (formerly Oldham). At New York.

MADEA (formerly Berlin). At Ponce, May 14.

SHERMAN (formerly Mobile). At San Francisco, April 29.

TAZOMA. Sailed April 13, Manila to San Francisco.

TERRY (formerly Hartford). At Havana.

THOMAS. At New York.

VALENCIA. Out of commission.

WARREN (formerly Scandia). Sailed April 20 San Francisco to Manila. Sailed May 8, Manila to San Francisco.

## Hospital Ships.

MISSOURI. At New York.

RELIEF (formerly Bay State). At Manila.

THE AID. At New York.

## THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 20, DEPT. SANTIA, APRIL 28, 1899.

Capt. Asbury W. Yancey, U. S. V. Signal Corps, is announced as Acting Signal Officer of this Department, to date the 24th Inst., relieving Capt. Frederick T. Leigh, U. S. V. Signal Corps, honorably discharged.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wood.

GEO. ANDREWS, A. A. G.

G. O. 54, DEPT. PORTO RICO, MAY 2, 1899.

Eight hours in 24 shall be considered a day's work throughout the Island. There shall be no tax on salaries of men or women employed or working in any capacity whatsoever. Only taxpayers shall be members of the municipal councils and no councilman shall be exempted from paying any portion of his share of legally and duly apportioned taxes. At the end of each calendar month municipal councils shall make a report of absenteers from their sessions to the Secretary of State; and any councilman absent from three consecutive sessions without just cause shall be dropped under instructions from the Secretary of State and his place duly filled.

By command of Maj. Gen. Henry.

W. P. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 58, DEPT. PORTO RICO, MAY 8, 1899.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of all prisoners serving sentence imposed by a G. C. M. in this Department and who have less than one year to serve, is remitted. Post commanders will report the names of men thus liberated to these headquarters without delay.

By command of Maj. Gen. Henry.

W. P. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 28, DIV. CUBA, MAY 6, 1899.

Further issue of medicines and hospital supplies to independent Cubans will not be made from medical supplies of the Army. Absolutely necessary needs may be reported by department commanders to these headquarters for the action of the Commanding General of the division.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF THE PROVINCE OF HAVANA, APRIL 5, 1899.

Maj. Robert E. L. Michie, A. A. G., U. S. V., will perform the duty of Acting Judge Advocate of this Department until further orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. Lee.

R. E. L. MICHE, A. A. G.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF THE PROVINCES OF HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO, APRIL 10, 1899.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, in compliance with telegraphic instructions, dated Headquarters Division of Cuba, April 18, 1899, based on orders from Washington, consolidating these provinces into one military department.

FITZHUGH LEE, Brig. Gen., Comdg.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE PROVINCES OF HAVANA, AND PINAR DEL RIO, APRIL 20, 1899.

The Volunteer troops constituting the 7th Army Corps having left Camp Columbia for the U. S., and the troops now for duty being reduced to the 1st Squadron, 7th U. S. Art. (four troops) and two light batteries of the 2d U. S. Art., the command of Camp Columbia is assigned to the senior line officer present for duty. Department Headquarters will, until further orders, be located at Buena Vista Station on the Marianao & Havana Railroad. The Department staff is announced as consisting of those officers detailed for the Department of the Province of Havana, who have not been relieved, and in their respective capacities will take charge of, and perform the duties connected with their respective staff Departments.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF THE PROVINCE OF HAVANA, AND PINAR DEL RIO, APRIL 28, 1899.

I. Until further orders, three military stations are established in this Department, as follows: Camp Columbia, Province of Havana; Camp Egbert, Pinar del Rio City; Camp Young, Guanajay City.

Troops on duty in the Department are assigned to these camps as now stationed, viz.: Headquarters and Troops A, B, D, H, K, L and M, 7th U. S. Cav., and Light Batteries A and F, 2d U. S. Art.; Camp Columbia. Headquarters and eight companies 1st U. S. Inf. and Troops E, I, C and G, 7th U. S. Cav., Camp Egbert. Maj. William E. Dougherty and four companies, 1st U. S. Inf., Camp Young.

II. The Province of Pinar del Rio is, for the purpose of military supervision, divided into two districts, as follows:

1st District will consist of the judicial districts of Pinar del Rio, San Cristobal and Guane, with headquarters at Camp Egbert.

2d District, the remainder of the Province of Pinar del Rio, with headquarters at Camp Young.

The commanding officers of Camps Egbert and Young are assigned as district commanders, and will supervise matters relating to civil administration, direct the distribution of rations to indigents, assist the authorized Red Cross agents in the discharge of their duties, and generally supervise affairs in their respective districts.

Civil laws will be administered by civil officials, with whom there should be no interference except in cases of emergency and in all such cases immediate report, embodying all facts, should be submitted through the proper channels to these headquarters.

III. Commanding officers of camps in the Department will report to these headquarters as early as practicable what arrangements can be made for target practice in the vicinity of their stations, and if a suitable place can be found, submit estimates for the construction of the necessary target ranges. Instruction in the preliminary drills and exercises and gallery practice, as laid down in the Firing Regulations, will in the meantime be given. Requisitions for material will be submitted as may be necessary.

By command of Brig. Gen. Lee.

R. E. L. MICHE, A. A. G.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF THE PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS, APRIL 4, 1899.

Lieut. Col. J. D. Miley, Ingr. Gen., U. S. V., is announced as Inspector General, Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, relieving Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. V., from said duty.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 20, DEPT. OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS.

APRIL 5, 1899.

Invites the attention to decision of the Assistant Secretary of War, promulgated in Circular 57, series 1898, H. Q. A., relative to the "gratuitous issue of clothing."

CIR. 24, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 11, 1899.

The following decision has been made and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Savings and Issue of Dried Fruits and Fish.—Savings will not be allowed on dried fruits or fish. It is considered that the ration of dried fruits is small, and it has been added for the purpose of giving variety and for hygienic reasons; it should be used, or else the Government should not be put to the expense of furnishing a component of the ration not desired.

The restriction in regard to the issue of fish was removed so as to give variety in the meat component; if it is not desired, it is because the troops do not desire the additional variety which an issue of fish would give.

The various dried fruits may be issued as requested by the company commanders, but to equalize the cost, prunes should form at least three-tenths of the issue. (Decision See, May 8, 90-231863 A. G. O.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. G. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 94, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 10, 1899.

Announces the assignment of 2d Lieutenants recently appointed. This list was published in the Army and Navy Journal of May 13, page 872.

G. O. 59, DEPT. PORTO RICO, MAY 9, 1899.

I. By direction of the President, upon his own request, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of Porto Rico, and the office of Military Governor of the Island.

GUY V. HENRY, Maj. Gen., U. S. V.

II. By direction of the President, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Porto Rico, and the office of Military Governor of the Island.

GEO. W. DAVIS, Brig. Gen., U. S. V.

III. 1st Lieut. George T. Laughton, 1st U. S. Cav., is announced as A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. Davis, commanding Department of Porto Rico.

IV. 1st Lieut. George T. Laughton, 1st U. S. Cav., is appointed Inspector of Small Arms Practice for the Department, vice 2d Lieut. Guy V. Henry, Jr., 1st U. S. Cav., who is relieved.

By command of Brig. Gen. Davis.

W. P. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 8, DEPT. MISSOURI, MAY 11, 1899.

Maj. Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M., U. S. A., is hereby announced as Chief Q. M. of the Department. He will also assume the duties of Depot Q. M., and is placed in charge of the alterations and reconstruction of the old Post Office building in this city, recently transferred to the War Department. Capt. John Baxter, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. A., is relieved as Acting Chief Q. M. of the Department, Depot Q. M., and from all other duty at these headquarters, and will proceed to Manila, for duty.

G. O. 9, DEPT. MISSOURI, MAY 12, 1899.

The 16th U. S. Inf. will stand relieved from duty in this Department on the date of the beginning of the movement hereinafter set forth and will proceed to Manila, P. I., reporting upon arrival at that place to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for duty. The movement will be by rail to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to the Philippine Islands on the U. S. transport Grant. This movement is a permanent change of station, and officers will be permitted to take the full amount of baggage allowed under par. 119, Army Regulations. The movement will be so timed that the battalions of the regiment will arrive in San Francisco on the morning of May 29, so that the loading of baggage and embarkation of the command may be completed that day.

The following named medical officers and members of the Hospital Corps will accompany the command: Maj. H. B. T. Harris, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; A. A. Surgs., Wallu H. Dade, Cyrus D. Lloyd, and Shanahan Richmond, U. S. A.; Hosp. Stwd. Robert L. McEnroe.

A. A. Surg., Cyrus D. Lloyd, U. S. A., will accompany the 2d Battalion from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to the seaboard and A. A. Surg., Shanahan Richmond, U. S. A., will accompany the 3d Battalion from Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The members of the Hospital Corps, being now assembled at Fort Crook, Neb., will accompany the headquarters and 1st Battalion.

G. O. 20, DEPT. HAVANA, MAY 12, 1899.

The Regimental Headquarters, Band, and the several batteries of the 2d Art., will take station as follows, the changes directed to take effect on Monday, May 15, or as soon thereafter as practicable: Headquarters at No. 21, 5th street, Vedado; Maj. J. C. Scantling, 2d Art., to command Cabana Fortress; Band and Battery G, at Santa Clara Battery; Batteries B, E, I and K, at Cabana Fortress; Battery C, at Battery No. 5; Battery D, at Battery No. 3; Battery H, at Pirotecnia Militar; Battery M, at Battery No. 4; Battery L at Relinque Battery.

By command of Brig. Gen. Ludlow.

H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

## DEPT. OF HAVANA, FEB. 13, 1899.

Memorandum for Staff Officers and Others.

The Major General commanding the Department directs that there shall be on duty at these Headquarters, between the hours set opposite their respective designations, the following officers and men: Adjutant General, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; 1 Staff Officer or Aide, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; 1 Interpreter, 1 clerk, 1 stenographer, 2 foot and 1 mounted orderlies, 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., or until such time as the Department Commander may direct.

T. BENTLEY MOTT, A. A. G.

## STAFF OFFICERS.

Maj. George P. Sciven, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. V., Military Secretary; Capt. Jacob C. H. Peabody, 7th Mass. Vol. Int., A. D. C.; Maj. T. Bentley Mott, A. A. G., U. S. V.; Maj. Charles G. Treat, A. A. G., U. S. V.; Capt. E. St. John Greble, A. A. G., U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. William M. Black, Chief Engr., U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Inspector General, U. S. V.; Ingr. Gen.; Maj. John G. Evans, Ingr. Gen., U. S. V.; Asst. Ingr. Gen.; Maj. Clifford S. Walton, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V.; Chief Paymr.; Maj. John G. Davis, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; Chief Sanitary Officer; Maj. Carroll Mercer, Chief Commissary, U. S. V.; Chief Com. Maj. Clarence P. Townsley, Chief Ord. Officer, U. S. V.; Chief Ord. Officer; Capt. William H. Johnston, Acting Judge Adv., U. S. V.; Acting Judge Adv.; Capt. J. Y. Mason Blunt, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; Chief Q. M.; Capt. Noel Gaines, 3d Ky. Vol. Inf., Provost Marshal.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CL

the bandits and arresting violators of the law and securing of criminals. This could not be done by the U. S. troops owing to their unfamiliarity with the people, the country and the language. He thanks Mr. Frank Techter for the good judgment and impartiality shown by him in the selection of the material that has given such good results. He hopes this force will continue its good work and reflect credit upon the retiring Military Governor and bring to themselves the praise of all good citizens. The Insular Police should not hesitate to report neglects on the part of higher officials, but they should leave these cases to the proper authorities for settlement. What little trouble there has been in the past has arisen from a too great desire to perform duties belonging to other departments; an error likely to occur, but which must be guarded against. The Military Governor is much pleased with the words of commendation received from all parties and again thanks the Insular Police and their Chief for the good services they have already rendered.

By command of Maj. Gen. Henry.

W. P. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 57, DEPT. PORTO RICO, MAY 4, 1899.  
Directs the dismissal of the case against Lieut. Brau, of the Insular Police, charged with intimidating witnesses and having a personal encounter with the judge. Evidently there is another side to the story, for the order says: "As is well known, the power and dignity of the courts have always been respected. Politics or personal animosities should not be allowed to interfere with the Insular Police, the perfection of which force can only be attained by an entire separation from such things and by a strict and impartial performance of duty."

NO. 53, DIVISION OF CUBA, MAY 9, 1899.

Appoints the following Commissions to supervise the distribution to the 4th, 5th and 6th Corps of the Cuban Army of their proportion of the \$3,000,000 allotted by the President for the purpose: 4th Corps—Lieut. Col. W. A. Rafferty, 2d Cav., U. S. A.; Gen. Francisco Carrillo, Cuban Army; Col. Francisco Lopez Leiva, Cuban Army; 5th Corps—Col. George M. Randall, 8th Inf., U. S. A.; Gen. Carlos Rojas, Cuban Army; Gen. Norberto Nodarse, Cuban Army; 6th Corps—Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee, 1st Inf., U. S. A.; Gen. Juan Lorente, Cuban Army; Gen. Indalecio Sobrado, Cuban Army. There will be given to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier of the Cuban Army who was in service on or before July 17, 1898, and who is not on this date employed in any public office (civil or military), nor as a clerk, police (rural or municipal), or otherwise employed in government service at some fixed monthly compensation, and who shall present himself with his arms and equipments the sum of \$75 in American currency. The money shall be paid by American Paymasters under the direction of Maj. Francis S. Dodge, U. S. A., to the individual soldiers after proper identification by their company commanders. At the time of payment each soldier shall sign rolls in triplicate. Before signing the rolls and before payment shall be made to the soldier he shall give up his arms and equipments. The arms and equipments received from the Cuban soldiers will be taken, under guard, to the nearest station occupied by the United States troops, where they will be stored until they can be transported to Havana or Santiago, where they will be kept in the arsenal as souvenirs and cared for by Armories selected by the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. V., with his personal staff, consisting of 1st Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. George H. Shelton, 11th U. S. Inf., and 2d Lieut. Guy V. Henry, 1st U. S. Cav., will proceed to the United States. (D. P. R., May 3.)

Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis, U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the department, and will proceed on next transport leaving this port to San Francisco, Cal. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 3.)

Brig. Gen. Lee, commanding Dept. of Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, accompanied by the Chief Surgeon, Chief Commissary, one aide, will proceed to the town of Pinar del Rio in connection with the transaction of public business of the Department. (D. P. II. and P. del Rio, April 21.)

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., accompanied by 1st Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 2d U. S. Cav., aide, will proceed to Havana and return. (D. M. and S. C., May 7.)

Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, U. S. V. (Lieut. Col. C. E. U. S. A.), will await further orders in Washington, D. C. (W. D., May 16.)

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Chief Engineer Officer, U. S. V.; Maj. F. J. Ives, Chief Surgeon; Capt. Samuel Reber, Chief Signal Officer, will proceed to Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus, Placetas, Santa Clara, Manicaragua, and via the Moron Trocha, to Mayajigua, and return to Matanzas via Cienfuegos, for the purpose of making an inspection of that portion of the Province of Santa Clara. (D. M. and S. C., May 10.)

Brig. Gen. O. H. Ernst, U. S. V. (Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Engrs.), will proceed to Washington, D. C. (D. Cuba, May 6.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about May 15, with the permission to visit the United States, is granted Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, A. A. G., U. S. V. (D. P. H., April 13.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, A. A. G., U. S. V., will join his regiment. (D. P. H., April 13.)

Capt. Beverly A. Read, A. A. G., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at these headquarters and in this department. (D. S., April 28.)

Maj. John A. Logan, A. A. G., U. S. V., will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as Adjutant General, Dept. of Gulf. (W. D., May 9.)

Capt. John E. McMahon, A. A. G., U. S. V., (1st Lieut., 4th U. S. Art.), now on leave, will join his battery at Fort Monroe, Va. (W. D., May 13.)

Maj. John A. Logan, A. A. G., U. S. V., having resigned, is honorably discharged. (W. D., May 17.)

Maj. A. C. Sharpe, A. A. G., U. S. V., Acting Judge Advocate of the Department, will visit the various prisons and penitentiaries on this island, in view of representations having been made to this effect that a large number of prisoners are confined on accusations of Spaniards and without just grounds, he will, in case he finds any persons held against whom the evidence does not seem to be conclusive, release them, subject to arrest and confinement again if found necessary. (D. P. R., May 2.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Ribbel, Judge Adv., U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the 7th Army Corps, and will proceed to his home via New York City. (D. P. H., April 13.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave one month is granted Capt. Clifton L. Fenton, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (W. D., May 9.)

Capt. Ira L. Fredenthal, A. Q. M., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., May 9.)

Capt. William E. Horton, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Crook, to relieve Capt. Charles E. Tayman, A. Q. M. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

Capt. Charles D. Palmer, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will, in addition to his other duties, perform those of the Chief Q. M. of the Department during the temporary absence or leave of Col. James G. C. Lee, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. (D. L., May 8.)

Maj. Eugene F. Ladd, Q. M., U. S. V. (Captain, 9th U. S. Cav.), is appointed treasurer of the island of Cuba, an office created by executive order dated May 8, 1899. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

Sick leave one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Charles E. Tayman, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (W. D., May 12.)

Capt. Willard A. Holbrook, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed not later than May 18, 1899, to Fort Stevens, Ore., and assume charge of the construction of the public buildings at that post. (W. D., May 12.)

Capt. Ira L. Fredenthal, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City for duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the transport Ingalls, to re-

lieve Maj. Thomas Cruise, Q. M., U. S. V., who will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., May 15.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (D. Cuba, May 10.)

Capt. Jacob C. R. Peabody, A. Q. M., U. S. V., having resigned, is honorably discharged. (W. D., May 17.)

Capt. Amos W. Kimball, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of California, for temporary duty at Q. M. at the Presidio. (W. D., May 17.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. S. F. Dutton, C. S., U. S. V., is stationed at the town of Guanajay, Cuba, to date from Feb. 13, 1899. (D. Cuba, May 6.)

Commissary Sgt. Paul Eckhart (appointed May 8, 1899, from Squadron Sergeant Major, 7th U. S. Cav.), is transferred to San Juan, Porto Rico. (W. D., May 9.)

Comy. Sgt. Charles Stephan, Benicia Barracks, Cal., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. He will report to Capt. James C. Read, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., commanding U. S. transport Sherman. (W. D., May 12.)

Capt. John Little, C. S., U. S. A., will proceed to New York City for duty. (W. D., May 13.)

The C. O. of Washington Barracks will grant Comy. Sgt. Albert Kehrl a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea. (S. O. 113, D. E., May 17.)

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, N. Y. (W. D., May 15.)

Maj. Frederick A. Smith, C. S., U. S. V. (Capt., 12th U. S. Inf.), will report June 13, 1899, to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Lakes, for assignment to temporary duty as Acting Chief Commissary of that Department. (W. D., May 16.)

During the illness of Capt. S. B. Bootes, C. S., U. S. V.; Maj. R. H. Fitzhugh, C. S., U. S. V., Chief Commissary 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, will perform the duties pertaining to the sales field of the Commissary Department. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 2.)

1st Lieut. Herbert C. Lane, 51st Iowa, is appointed Depot Comy. at Cavite, P. I., relieving Capt. S. M. Millikin, U. S. V., who will report to Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis, U. S. V., commanding 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, relieving Capt. S. B. Bootes, C. S., U. S. V., who is placed temporarily in charge of sales depot on the commissary train. D. P. and 8th Corps, March 31.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. John Gilbert, U. S. A. (D. P. H., P. del R., April 27.)

A. A. Surg. William H. Block, U. S. A., will report to the C. O. U. S. troops at Dos Caminos for duty. (D. S., April 28.)

Leave thirty days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted A. A. Surg. J. J. Repetti, U. S. A. (D. P. H., P. del R., April 27.)

A. A. Surg. Charles Bruning, U. S. A., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, for duty. (D. Cuba, May 6.)

A. A. Surg. Clarence H. Long, U. S. A., will report to Commanding General, Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, for duty. (D. Cuba, May 6.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. William E. Waldrop, now awaiting orders at Governors Island, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth and report for duty. (D. E., May 13.)

Hosp. Stwd. John W. Cleave, U. S. A., is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Surgeon of the Department. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 7.)

Hosp. Stwd. Edward J. Wagnitz, Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., will proceed on next transport leaving this port to San Francisco, Cal. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 1.)

Maj. William L. Kneedler, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., will, until further orders, remain on duty with station at Pinar del Rio City, supervising the construction of hospitals and all sanitary work in the Province of Pinar del Rio. (D. P. H. and P. del R., May 3.)

A. A. Surg. John A. Metzger, U. S. A., will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is extended three days. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to the places hereinafter indicated: William J. Boyd, to Pavillion, New York; John C. Orr, to Chambersburg, Pa.; S. MacC. Stuart, to Washington, D. C.; John S. Schau, to Leechburg, Pa. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

Hosp. Stwd. Henry Hartung will be sent to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty at a post in New York Harbor. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

Maj. J. H. Hysell, Chief Surgeon, will proceed to Matanzas. (D. M. and S. C., May 4.)

A. A. Surg. D. B. Hartinger, U. S. A., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba. (D. M. and S. C., May 3.)

1st Lieut. L. A. Fuller, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Puerto Principe, Cuba. (D. Cuba, May 5.)

Sick leave for one month, from April 22, 1899, is granted A. A. Surg. Donald P. McCord, U. S. A. (D. P. H. and P. del R., April 28.)

Maj. Paul Clendenin, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., is assigned to duty at the U. S. A. General Hospital, Santiago, as Commanding Officer. (D. S., April 28.)

Leave one month, with permission to apply for authority to leave the Division, is granted Maj. L. C. Carr, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V. (D. S., April 22.)

Maj. Azel Ames, Surg., U. S. V., in charge of vaccine station, will proceed to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of conferring with the Surgeon General of the Army, and the Secretary of Agriculture, and return to his proper station at Coamo Baths, P. R. (D. P. R., May 5.)

During the temporary absence of Maj. Azel Ames, Surg., U. S. V., Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty as Director of Vaccination, Division of San Juan, and assigned to duty in charge of the Vaccine Station, Coamo Baths, P. R., and of the duties of Director of Vaccination, Division of Ponce. Maj. George G. Gross, Surg., U. S. V., will, in addition to his duties as Director of Vaccination, Division of Arecibo, during the temporary absence of Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., assume the duties of Director of Vaccination, Division of San Juan, with station at San Juan, P. R.; he will be accompanied by Acting Hosp. Stwd. George B. Roe. (D. P. R., May 5.)

Leave for thirty days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted A. A. Surg. William H. Brooks, U. S. A. (D. P. H., April 27.)

Capt. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the C. O. 4th U. S. Cav. for duty. (W. D., May 13.)

A. A. Surg. M. W. Rainold, U. S. A., will proceed from New Orleans, La., to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., May 12.)

A. A. Surg. Harry A. Barnhardt, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middleburg, Pa., for duty. (W. D., May 13.)

Hosp. Stwd. Luther Thompson, Fort Snelling, Minn., will be sent to Fort Apache, Arizona Territory to relieve Hosp. Stwd. Max Werner, who will be sent to Nuevitas, Cuba, and thence to Puerto Principe, Cuba. (W. D., May 13.)

The C. O. Fort Columbus will send Acting Hosp. Stwd. Francis P. Lawhon to report for duty at Fort Hamilton. (D. E., May 13.)

The sick leave granted A. A. Surg. Thomas R. Marshall, U. S. A., is extended fifteen days. (W. D., May 12.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. O. L. McKee will report for duty on board hospital ship Missouri. (Fort Columbus, May 11.)

Leave for two days is granted A. A. Surg. George B. Roe, U. S. A. (W. D., May 15.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William B. Banister, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., May 15.)

1st Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn. (W. D., May 15.)

A. A. Surg. James F. Dunshie, U. S. A., will proceed to Hanava, Cuba. (W. D., May 15.)

A. A. Surg. S. Richmond, U. S. A., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to accompany the battalion of the 16th Inf. to Manila. (D. M., May 11.)

Hosp. Stwd. John McKee, West Point, N. Y., will be sent to San Juan, Porto Rico. (W. D., May 15.)

Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is assigned

to

duty as examiner of recruits in Buffalo, N. Y. (W. D., May 15.)

Par. 35, S. O. 112, May 13, 1899, W. D., relating to Hosp. Stwd. Luther Thompson and Max Werner, is revoked. (W. D., May 18.)

Hosp. Stwd. Herman W. Bless is transferred to Fort Apache, Ariz., to relieve Hosp. Stwd. Max Werner, who will be sent to Puerto Principe, Cuba. (W. D., May 18.)

Maj. Augustus A. De Loffre, Surgeon, U. S. A., will report before the Retiring Board to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination. (W. D., May 18.)

A. A. Surg. Alexander Nettleton, U. S. A., will proceed to Louisville, Ky. (W. D., May 18.)

Par. 36, S. O. 108, May 9, 1899, relating to Capt. William Purviance, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., May 17.)

Capt. William E. Purviance, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will accompany Maj. P. Henry Ray, 8th U. S. Inf., to Alaska as Chief Surgeon, District of Northern Alaska. (W. D., May 17.)

Capt. James D. Glennan, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will rejoin his proper station, Fort Myer, Va. (W. D., May 17.)

Leave for 14 days, to take effect on or about May 29, 1899, is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence B. Millikin, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., May 17.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect on or about June 3, 1899, is granted A. A. Surg. J. J. Curry, U. S. A. (W. D., May 17.)

A. A. Surg. Roy A. Wilson, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middleburg, Pa. (W. D., May 17.)

A. A. Surg. Seaton Norman, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., May 16.)

A. A. Surg. W. H. Forayte, U. S. A., will report to the C. O. of the U. S. troops at Cardenas. (D. M. and S. C., May 11.)

A. A. Surg. D. B. Hartinger, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as attending surgeon in the City of Matanzas. (D. M. and S. C., May 10.)

A. A. Surg. Charles E. Peyton, U. S. A., will proceed to Richmond, Va. (W. D., May 16.)

A. A. Surg. Luther C. Grandy, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and sail by the first transport to the Philippine Islands. (W. D., May 10.)

A. A. Surg. Baen Street, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., May 16.)

A. A. Surg. John E. Morris, U. S. A., will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind. (W. D., May 16.)

A. A. Surg. A. M. F. de Ybarra, U. S. A., will proceed to San Juan, Puerto Rico. (W. D., May 16.)

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## 4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

1st Lieut. Robert A. Brown, 4th Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to the C. O. of his regiment. (D. Cal., May 9.)

Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, 4th Cav., is detailed to purchase horses for the 4th U. S. Cav., and will proceed on the 9th instant to the following named points, as required: Oregon: Pendleton, La Grande and Union. Washington: Walla Walla, Dayton, Ellensburg, North Yakima and Sprague. California: Chico, Stockton, Sacramento and San Francisco. Veterinary Surg. Alexander Plummer, 4th Cav., and Q. M. Sgt. Thomas B. Hughes, 4th Cav., will assist him in the work above directed. (D. Cal., May 8.)

## 6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

2d Lieut. John C. Raymond, 6th Cav., will return to his station at Fort Riley, Kan. (D. M., May 13.)

Leave fourteen days, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days, is granted 2d Lieut. John C. Raymond, 6th Cav. (D. M., May 8.)

## 7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THEODORE A. BALDWIN.

Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th U. S. Cav., is assigned to duty as assistant to the Inspector General of the Department. (D. E., May 15.)

## 8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

1st Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Baltimore, Md., for temporary duty on general recruiting service. (W. D., May 18.)

Capt. James B. Hickey, 8th U. S. Cav., will rejoin his station, Havana, Cuba. (D. Cuba, May 10.)

## 9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS McGREGOR.

The interests of the public service demanding the retention of 1st Lieut. Sterling P. Adams, 9th Cav., on temporary duty at Fort Harrison, Mont., he will on July 10, 1899, join his troop. (D. D., May 8.)

## 2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

1st Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., is appointed mustering officer. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., April 27.)

2d Lieut. Fox Conner, 2d U. S. Art., is detailed as mustering officer for the examination of records of soldiers ordered discharged from these Headquarters, during the temporary illness of 2d Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, 2d U. S. Art. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., April 21.)

1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art., is relieved May 12 from duty as A. C. D. on the staff of Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. V. By authority of the Major General Commanding the Army, Lieut. Lyon will remain on duty at these Headquarters until June 30, 1899, and will then join his proper command. (D. G., May 12.)

## 3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL J. B. RAWLES.

Capt. Charles A. Bennett, 3d U. S. Art., will proceed to join his battery at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., May 16.)

## 4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Sergt. H. B. Edney, Co. H, 4th Art., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Monroe, May 14.)

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of this Division, is granted Capt. John E. McMahon, A. G., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 4th U. S. Art.) (D. Cuba, May 5.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Gulgard, 4th U. S. Art. (W. D., May 12.)

1st Lieut. Edwin Landon, 4th U. S. Art., will join his battery (C. 4th U. S. Art.) (W. D., May 12.)

2d Lieut. F. H. Gallup, 4th Art., is detailed police officer. (Fort Monroe, May 11.)

Pvt. Michael Engel and J. Mayer have been promoted to Sergeants in the band.

Pvt. John Keegan, Co. N, 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

## 5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

1st Lieut. C. H. McNeil, 5th Art., is detailed Adjutant and Recording Officer. (Fort Hancock, May 16.)

Capt. F. H. Dunn and J. F. Phifer, Battery O, and E. H. Henninger, Light Battery D, have been promoted to Sergeants.

1st Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art., is appointed Engineer Officer. (Fort Hamilton, May 14.)

1st Lieut. C. H. McNeil, 5th Art., is temporarily detailed Adjutant, Recording Officer and Summary Court. (Fort Hancock, May 10.)

Capt. G. H. Lauer and C. Shreckenberger, Co. N, 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeants.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 5th Art., is extended five days. (D. L., May 8.)

## 6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Stephen M. Foote, 6th U. S. Art. (Major, 3d U. S. Vol. Engineers), will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., May 13.)

## 7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL H. C. HASBROUCK.

Capt. W. R. Hamilton, 7th Art., is appointed Range Officer. (Fort Schuyler, May 15.)

1st Lieut. W. P. Snow, Q. M., 7th Art., is detailed Range Officer. (Fort Slocum, May 10.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Capt. Charles G. Treat, 7th Art. (D. E., May 17.)

2d Lieut. Willard D. Newbill, 7th U. S. Art., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C. (W. D., May 17.)

## 1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

1st Lieut. Harry E. Whitney, 1st U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened by par. 1, S. O. 60, c. s., from these Headquarters, and 1st Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st U. S. Inf., is detailed in his stead. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., May 2.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 1st U. S. Inf., with permission to visit the U. S. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., May 3.)

2d Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, 1st U. S. Inf., will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for assignment to duty with recruits going to Cuba, and then join his regiment. (W. D., May 12.)

2d Lieut. William L. Reed, 1st U. S. Inf., will proceed to Pinar del Rio, Cuba, and join his regiment. (W. D., May 12.)

Capt. Richard C. Croxton, 1st U. S. Inf., will remain on temporary duty at Fort Columbus, Governors Island, New York, until June 6, and will then join his regiment. (W. D., May 13.)

Sergt. Phillip E. Kramer, Co. B, 1st U. S. Inf., will be sent to the recruiting station, 73 Hanover street, Boston, Mass. (W. D., May 15.)

1st Lieut. William M. Crofton, 1st U. S. Inf., will join his company. (W. D., May 17.)

## 2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

Capt. F. J. German, 2d Inf., Judge Advocate, will proceed to Matanzas and take station. (D. M. and S. C., May 4.)

2d Lieut. Robert H. Wescott, 2d U. S. Inf., will report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty, and upon the completion proceed to Governors Island, New York. (W. D., May 12.)

The following transfers and assignments are made in the 2d U. S. Inf., to take effect from this date: 1st Lieut. George C. Martin, from Co. K, to Co. H; 1st Lieut. Robert McCleave, from Co. H to Co. L; 1st Lieut. Preston Brown is assigned to Co. K; 1st Lieut. Harry E. Whitney is assigned to Co. A. (W. D., May 13.)

Leave for 21 days is granted Capt. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d U. S. Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of the sick leave granted him. (W. D., May 15.)

## 4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

1st Lieut. Dwight W. Ryther, 4th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the 6th Inf., until its arrival in the Philippine Islands, when he will join his own regiment. (W. D., May 17.)

## 5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to leave the Division of Cuba, and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Paul H. McCook, 5th U. S. Inf. (D. S., April 25.)

Capt. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th U. S. Inf., is detailed for duty as Quartermaster and Commissary at the Josiah Simpson General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., for a period of four months. (W. D., May 12.)

2d Lieut. H. C. Price, 5th Inf., will conduct recruits to Santiago, Cuba. (D. E., May 16.)

Capt. J. M. T. Partello, 5th U. S. Inf., is temporarily designated as Commissary at Gibara, Cuba, to relieve Capt. Peter C. Deming, C. S., U. S. V. (D. S., May 9.)

## 7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about May 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Q. M., 7th U. S. Inf. (D. L., May 12.)

1st Sergt. J. J. Gilhooly, Co. F, 7th Inf., will return to Fort Thomas. (Fort Columbus, May 17.)

1st Lieut. G. H. Jamerson, 7th Inf., is appointed Adjutant. (Fort Porter, May 16.)

## 8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. BANDALL.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Col. Philip H. Ellis, 8th U. S. Inf., is extended four months. (W. D., May 15.)

1st Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, 8th U. S. Inf., is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of the Dept. of Havana. (W. D., May 18.)

## 9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

2d Lieut. William H. Waldron, 9th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., May 12.)

## 10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EZRA P. EWERS.

Capt. Charles J. T. Clarke, 10th U. S. Inf., will join his company not later than May 25, 1899. (W. D., May 13.)

The retirement from active service, to take effect May 14, 1899, of Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, 10th U. S. Inf., by the President, upon his own application after thirty years of service is announced. (W. D., May 13.)

Capt. Edward P. Pearson, 10th U. S. Inf., upon his own application, after over thirty years of service, is retired May 16, 1899. (W. D., May 16.)

## 11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE BUSSY.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 11th U. S. Inf. (W. D., May 13.)

The following will conduct recruits to San Juan from New York May 17: 2d Lieut. John McClintock, Olin R. Booth, Edgar A. Myer, Frederick R. de Funik, Jr., and Eldred D. Warfield, 11th Inf. (D. E., May 16.)

1st Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, 11th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Jackson, Miss., and open a temporary recruiting station. (W. D., May 18.)

## 12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN.

Maj. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf., upon his own application, after thirty years of service, is retired. (W. D., May 16.)

## 13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Fugger, 13th U. S. Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., May 13.)

Sergt. Jack Burk, Co. B, 13th Inf., will proceed to Bedloe's Island for duty. (Fort Columbus, May 12.)

## 14TH INFANTRY—COLONEL AARON S. DAGGETT.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit the U. S. and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Frank P. Eastman, 14th U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 3.)

Maj. William Quinton, 14th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Manila, P. I., and join his regiment. (W. D., May 17.)

Maj. William Quinton, 14th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., May 17.)

## 15TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

2d Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, 15th U. S. Inf., is transferred to the 11th U. S. Inf., and will join the latter regiment. (W. D., May 17.)

Capt. J. K. Thompson, 15th Inf., is granted leave for one month, with permission to leave the Island of Cuba, at the expiration of which leave he will join his regiment. (D. M. and S. C., May 10.)

## 16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CHARLES C. HOOD.

2d Lieut. Jack Hayes, 16th U. S. Inf., will join his regiment. (W. D., May 12.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. William H. Johnston, 16th U. S. Inf. (W. D., May 12.)

The regimental order of Maj. Henry C. Ward, 16th Inf., assuming command of his regiment as the senior officer on duty with it, is confirmed and made of record to date from May 9, 1899. (D. M., May 13.)

Capt. Charles L. Beckurts, 16th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., as assistant mustering officer. (W. D., May 16.)

## 17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur L. Conner, 18th U. S. Inf. (W. D., May 13.)

2d Lieut. Charles D. Herron, 18th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Iloilo, Island of Panay, for duty with his regiment. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 7.)

## 19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

1st Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, 19th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., May 13.)

Par. 25, S. O. 110, May 11, 1899, W. D., as amended by par. 43, S. O. 112, May 13, 1899, W. D., relating to 1st Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, 19th U. S. Inf., is revoked. (W. D., May 15.)

Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th U. S. Inf., will proceed to join his regiment. (W. D., May 15.)

The orders directing 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Smoke, 19th U. S. Inf., to report for examination at Augusta, Ga., is revoked. Lieut. Smoke will report before the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (W. D., May 16.)

## 20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.

Lieut. Col. William S. McCaskey, 20th U. S. Inf., the senior officer present for duty with that regiment, is assigned to command of the same, to date from March 2, 1899. (D. P. and 8th Corps, March 21.)

2d Lieut. James K. Parsons, 20th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., May 12.)

Capt. Henry A. Greene, 20th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty on the board of officers appointed by par. 2, S. O. 70, c. s., these Headquarters, and Capt. James A. Irons, 20th U. S. Inf., is detailed in his stead. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 4.)

Capt. Charles L. Collins, 20th U. S. Inf., will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (W. D., May 17.)

Capt. Charles L. Collins, 20th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., May 17.)

## 24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.

Major J. Milton Thompson, 24th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (D. Cal., May 8.)

2d Lieut. Thomas Franklin, 24th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty on the Board of Officers appointed by par. 2, S. O. 70, c. s., Dept. Pacific and 8th Corps, and Capt. William A. Nichols, 23d U. S. Inf., is detailed in his stead. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 4.)

Capt. Charles L. Collins, 24th U. S. Inf., will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (W. D., May 17.)

Capt. Charles L. Collins, 24th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., May 17.)

## 25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

2d Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 25th Inf., will proceed to join his regiment. (W. D., May 12.)

Capt. Frank H. Albright, 25th U. S. Inf., and 2d Lieut. William Chamberlain, 1st U. S. Art., are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the Board of Officers ap-

pointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice Maj. Joshua L. Fowler and 1st Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, 10th U. S. Cav., who are relieved. (W. D., May 12.)

1st Lieut. John H. Parker, 25th Inf., is detailed on general recruiting service at Topeka, Kan. (W. D., May 12.)

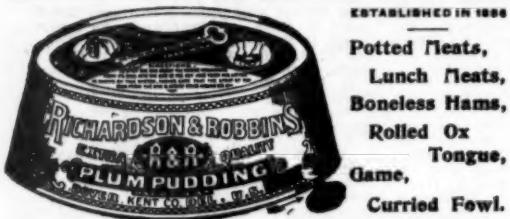
## EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

1st Lieuts. Edward P. Lawton and Samuel A. Smoke, 19th U. S. Inf., will report to Maj. Samuel M. Swigert, 3d U. S. Cav., President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Augusta, Ga., for examination as to their fitness for promotion. (W. D., May 12.)

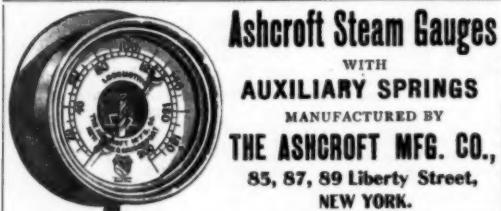
Hosp. Stwd. George L. Painter, 1st California, will report for examination as to his fitness for appointment to grade of Assistant Surgeon, 1st California. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 3.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at such place as the President thereof may designate, on April 6, to determine their fitness for appointment as medical officers. Detail: Maj. H. W. Cardwell, Chief Surgeon, U. S. V.; Maj. George H. Pease, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V.; Maj. Frank D. Pease, Surgeon, 1st North Dakota. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 3.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, May 17, 1899, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. Rogers Birne, O. D.; Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, O. D.; Capt. Henry D.

**BLACK, STARR & FROST**438 Fifth Ave., Cor. 39th St.  
NEW YORK.DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,  
SILVER WARE, CLOCKS AND A COM-  
PLETE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.ENAMELED SILVER AND GOLD  
REGULATION ARMY CORPS BADGES.BLACK, STARR & FROST have models  
of the West Point Class Rings for many years,  
and can supply duplicates (in case of loss) at  
short notice.**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,  
ARTISTS' MATERIALS**OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Catalogues of our various departments on request.  
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.**ARTHUR KIRK & SON, PITTSBURG, PA.**  
**EXPLOSIVES** Powder, Dynamite, Rock Drills, Air  
Compressors, Rock Breakers, Safety  
fuses, Electric Batteries, Miner's Squids.**BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,**  
Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding, Extra Quality  
Peaches and Pears, &c.No solder used inside the can. No Acid ever used in soldering  
the cans. We make no pretension to cheap prices, but  
GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.

Sold by all first-class grocers.

**RICHARDSON & ROBBINS,**  
Dover, Del.**FOR SALE.** Farrow's Military Encyclopedia (revised  
edition, 1895.) 11 sets of 3 vols., full Russia,  
at \$15 per set; 17 sets, half Russia, \$10. Room 110, No. 50 Broad-  
way, N. Y. City.**SYPHONS OF HYGEIA** Carbonic, Vichy  
and Seltzer.HYGEIA CLUB SODA, HYGEIA SARSAPARILLA,  
HYGEIA GINGER ALE.  
All Products Made with Hygeia Distilled Water as a Basis,  
and Are Adapted for Any Climate.**HYGEIA DISTILLED WATER CO.,**  
349, 351 and 353 West 12th Street, New York.**CARL JUST & CO.,** Makers of...  
FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS  
Successors to JUST BROS., And Dealers in...  
Gents' Furnishing Goods.2518 and 2520 Eighth Ave., near 135th St. L Station,  
Send for Catalogue. NEW YORK CITY.**UNIFORMS** GEORGE EVANS & CO.,  
132 N. 5th St., PHILADELPHIA.**HENRY JACOBS, Army and Navy Uniforms,**  
Has Removed to 244 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.**WARNOCK.** Caps, Equipments, Clothing.  
19 and 21 West 31st St., New York.**SANDFORD & SANDFORD,** MERCHANT TAILORS  
AND IMPORTERS.  
178 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22nd & 23rd Streets, NEW YORK.**LUCKY & SAMMIS, Tailors,**  
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.  
206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guaranteed.

The name of Inspr. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge was im-  
properly included in a brief reference to the findings of  
the Beef Court of Inquiry published last week as if he  
had received part of its condemnation, but as we printed**JACOB REED'S SONS,**

1412-1414 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Uniforms of Genuine Indian Khaki,  
Government Standard Khaki, and  
Serges in Khaki Color.

Field Blouses of Blue Serge.

SAMPLES FURNISHED. NEW CATALOGUES.

**H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.**Our specialty is making shirts to order. Fine dress  
shirts, six for \$9.00, if laundered \$1.00 more.No better wearing shirt can be made at any  
price. Send for our new price list.

1147 Broadway, New York.

A grand remedy  
for disturbances of the  
digestive organs, from  
infancy to old age.

Tarrant &amp; Co., Chemists, New York.

**United States Navy**NEW YORK, COLUMBIA,  
CHICAGO, NEWARK,  
MONONGAHELA, DETROIT,  
have been supplied withPHILADELPHIA, OREGON,  
MINNEAPOLIS, PORTSMOUTH,  
CHARLESTON, TEXAS,  
ESSEX,**Mason & Hamlin  
ORGANS**the most durable and best toned Organs in the world.  
Catalogue describing new styles sent free.  
146 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, U. S. A.**J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,  
BANKERS,**

No. 21 Broad Street, New York.

Issue Letters of Credit to Travelers, Payable in any Part of the  
World. Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of Money on  
Europe and California. Buy and Sell Investment Securities.FRANK B. KEECH LATE U. S. ARMY WM. GOODY LOEW  
I. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE**KEECH, LOEW & CO.**

BANKERS AND BROKERS

TELEPHONE, 1336 CORTLANDT. 2 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.

**ARMY AND NAVY..****OFFICER'S BLOUSE**Made of finest quality Thibet, light  
weight, for Summer wear. \$20.00  
Our special price, . . .This price does not include devices or lace  
on sleeve for Naval Officers and these  
Blouses are lined unless otherwise ordered.White linen or cotton duck uniforms are  
appropriate thoughts. Ordering now  
secures prompt attention.We have everything a man or boy wears  
in civilian dress as well as uniforms.**OEHM & CO.,** Army and Navy  
Outfitters. . . .

BALTIMORE, MD.

a full report in which no mention of Gen. Breckinridge  
was made, the error corrected itself.

In a thoughtful consideration of the question, "Did the National Guard Fail?" in the war with Spain, in the "Journal of the Military Service Institution" for May, Capt. Harry F. Davis, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, comes to the conclusion that it is not the National Guard that has failed, but it is the systems which relieves the general Government of all responsibility as to its condition, that has failed. It does not seem to him that it could have been the idea of the framers of the Constitution that the general Government was to have supervision over the militia only in time of war. The Constitution literally translated might give this impression, but men of the military experience of George Washington would hardly have conceived the idea of numerous independent armies congregated to-

gether without any head. The State may retain certain powers and prerogatives, but there must be one head and one system—a system that will include every State in the Union; but unless the general Government is given full power to use these troops in time of emergency, and unless the Adjutant General's office at Washington contains inspection reports made by Regular Army officers, and is fully informed as to the condition of every regiment, as to its officers, men, condition and equipment, the Guard will never be what it should be—a National reserve. "With our superb Regular Army raised to 75,000 men," says the writer, "our National Guard increased to 225,000, and given national recognition, we would have a first and second line, behind which the people, who will always constitute the great reserve, could form their lines in time of national emergency."

All of Gen. Otis's despatches of late have indicated his firm belief that the insurrection in the island of Luzon is rapidly drawing to a close; that the enemy has become completely demoralized by the constant, continuous and brilliant forward movement of the troops; that they are beginning to realize the Americans will deal fairly with them, and that their only hope lies in laying down their arms and making an unconditional surrender. The policy of Gen. Otis has been one of firmness in handling the whole situation. He has refused to consider or accept from the enemy any terms but those of absolute unconditional surrender. He has informed several commissioners who have appeared before him that it is useless to discuss any other terms but these. His first answer no doubt was accepted by them as indicating no special purpose on Gen. Otis's part to continue an aggressive and active warfare, but they have since had reason to be impressed with the sincerity of his statements. Secretary Alger expresses the opinion of the Administration when he said this week to the Washington correspondent of the Journal: "I am very much gratified over the news from Gen. Otis. Heretofore I had not been sanguine that the peace overtures of the Filipinos meant anything, but now I am convinced that they are in earnest, and that this marks the beginning of the end. Those people have been driven from their very best strongholds, and there is nothing left for them except surrender. I think the action of Aguinaldo is due in a large measure to the fact that his people have heard of the good intentions of the United States. That they have become convinced this Government means to treat them right I have no doubt. I believe the end is very near."

Some differences of opinion have prevailed between the War and Navy Departments respecting the allotment of ordnance captured by both branches of the service during the war with Spain. Recently a board consisting of representatives of the Army and Navy, allotted this ordnance in accordance with the apparent rights of the Department to distribute the weapons in question. Early this week Secretary Long directed that certain guns be distributed among a number of the smaller cities of the country where they are to be preserved and surrendered to the national government on demand. Secretary Alger was of the opinion, however, that this law did not cover ordnance captured during the late war, and forbade the distribution of the guns until a formal decision had been rendered on the subject. This has been rendered by Judge Advocate General Lieber, who in a carefully drawn opinion holds that the action taken by Secretary Long was sound and legal and as a result the War Department will immediately begin the distribution of the ordnance allotted to it. Numerous applications have been received from all sections of the country requesting that these war trophies be loaned for exhibition purposes and as far as possible these requests will be granted. Two large guns of bronze captured at Santiago, and manufactured at Barcelona, one in 1708, and the other in the following year, were this week loaned to Fort Thomas, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, to be used in connection with a tablet to be erected there to the officers and men of the 6th U. S. Infantry who fell at El Caney, and to Col. Harry Egbert, of the 22d Infantry, who fell at the head of his regiment in the present campaign in the Philippines.

The question of the adoption of the Howell gun carriage as a type of gun carriage for use by the Army will probably be settled by Secretary Alger within a short time. This carriage was designed by Rear Admiral Howell, and when submitted to the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications at first failed to secure its approval. Subsequently Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the construction and the trial of the Howell carriage. It was completed some time ago and its trial was very satisfactory. At the last meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, it was decided to recommend this carriage for adoption as a type. This recommendation was submitted to Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, for a report, as to its suitability for use in the Army. Gen. Buffington has submitted to Secretary Alger his report, in which he disapproves of the adoption of the Howell gun carriage and states several reasons for his action. This gun carriage has been designed for use by the large seacoast guns from 8-inch to 12-inch. It is much larger and much heavier than the Buffington-Crozier carriage now in use and has three hydraulic cylinders as compared with two in the latter design of the carriage.

The War Department has determined not to establish a military post at Pyramid Harbor in Alaska. The posts at Dyea and Skagway will be continued. Orders have been issued countermanding the first orders placing Maj. J. M. Thompson, of the 24th Inf., in charge at Pyramid Harbor.

May 20, 1890.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

905

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)  
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1890.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4.00 each copy; clubs ordering ten or more, \$3.00 each copy. Club rates are payable in advance. The offer of the club rate is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is \$6.00 a year. Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made in cash by express money order, post-office order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if required. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.  
Washington, D. C., Office: 1317 F Street. Henry G. Kemp,  
Representative.  
Boston Office: 506 Winthrop Building, 7 Water Street, E. P.  
Gull, Representative.

## OUR NEW ARMY.

No one who appreciated its quality can recall without pain the Regular Army we sent into the field a year ago. It no longer exists, for though the raw material we are bringing into shape may be equally good, it will take time to develop its qualities and to reduce the new elements introduced into the service into a homogeneous whole. It is doubtful whether a third of the men who were in the Army on the 1st of April, 1898, are there now. The few old soldiers are so absorbed in the mass of new recruits that it is hard to find them, and there has been a large infusion of new officers not yet established in the customs and traditions of the service. The several companies are so short of officers that it is difficult to thoroughly train the many recruits who have overwhelmed the service during the past five or six months with a mass of ignorance hard to deal with. The new men are sent straight to their regiments without the preliminary training in depot which they should have.

Our whole system of Army administration is, in fact, a sort of hand-to-mouth business. That it takes time, training and experience to transfer a recruit into a soldier is not recognized, and it seems to be considered that all that is required to transform a farmer's lad, or a city clerk, into a seasoned man at arms is to dub him a Regular. As the "Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune" well says: "To be sure these new troops have the advantage of being well officered, and the example of even a small nucleus of stout Regulars among them is not to be considered lightly, but there is a very great difference between fighting a regiment of this sort and one trained up to the athletic military precision of such regiments as the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantries were before they showed the mettle and discipline of American Regulars all the way up from Siboney to the Cathedral square in Santiago."

In other ways than in the restrictions put upon its numbers our Army suffered severely from the advocates of a false economy during the long peace. We hear much from the daily papers about "Algerism." What the Army has really suffered from is not Algerism, but Lamontism. It was Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of War who demoralized it, and not Mr. McKinley's. Lamont brought to the administration of his office a narrow-minded conception of Army economics, which would have disgraced the clerk of a corner grocery in administering the affairs of his employer. He broke up the pack trains of the Army; he sold its trained mules; he dismissed its packers, and by every possible device of small ingenuity he wrested from the officers commanding troops the command they should have of the details of Army administration. Mr. Lamont was not the only sinner in this line, but he was certainly a great one.

The hardships suffered by our troops in the field, the miscarriages in the departments of supply and transportation, the confusion and disorder which have made the work of our line officers so difficult during the past year, have been due largely to the system of false economy and concentration of everything under the control of staff officials against which we have lifted up our voice in vain.

We are creating a new Army substantially and it should be organized on correct principles. Our officers should be trained to assume the responsibilities belonging to their position, instead of being treated like school boys kept constantly in leading strings. The necessity for this has been made sufficiently apparent, and in a measure the practice of independent action has been temporarily accorded to officers through sheer force of circumstance. But this should be the rule, and not the exception. The independence of company and regimental commanders is essential to the efficiency of the service, and staff and line should unite at the proper time in asking that this be established by legislation.

## THE HOME COMING OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

A distinguished officer of the Navy being asked what would happen to Adm. Dewey when he returned home answered: "He will be torn to pieces." "You are killing me with kindness," said Gen. Wm. T. Sherman at a public dinner shortly before his death. "It is a very pleasant death to die," he added, "but it is as sure as any other." All will rejoice at the honors awaiting the Admiral upon his return, but his friends hope that some means will be found of protecting him against over-zealous attentions, especially those which concern the notoriety of the bestower more than the comfort of the recipient. Already a sort of syndicate has been formed upon the basis of one hundred dollar shares to take possession of the Admiral for a public dinner, and invitations from municipalities and public corporations are accumulating to be showered upon the popular hero in such numbers that there is danger that he may be buried under them. He should be provided with proper clerical services to enable him to meet the epistolary demands upon him without undue tax upon his time and strength.

As for the speaking, how is the Admiral to escape that? Perhaps he will be able to speak his piece into various megaphones, and distribute them about where they will entertain the largest numbers, so that he can save his voice, duly consider what he has to say with conservative regard for his reputation, and eat his numerous dinners in peace with no damage to anything save his digestion.

One of the most sensible movements in honor of Adm. Dewey is the project of giving him a home, which has received a sort of official sanction. The Governors of States have been asked to secure subscriptions, and the leading newspapers of the country are requested to give their support to the movement. No decision has yet been reached respecting the place where the home will be located, but this will naturally be determined by the wishes of the Admiral. Washington has for years become the anchorage of a large majority of high ranking naval officers, and as Adm. Dewey has spent many years of his service on duty in that city, it is not improbable that he will select it for his future home.

New York will make a heavy bid for first honors in this line. Perhaps several houses may be given to the Admiral. The admirers of Gen. Grant gave him houses in Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Long Branch and Galena, Ill. Sherman had one in Washington, and one we think in St. Louis, and the modest house on 36th street, New York, given to Adm. Farragut is still occupied by his son Loyal.

An address to the American people has been issued by the National Dewey Committee, of which Secretary Franklin A. Vanderlip, of the Treasury Department, is chairman, and Charles H. Allen, Henry C. Corbin, Perry S. Heath and Ellis H. Roberts members. In this address the committee say: "A grateful nation cannot do better than provide liberally for Adm. Dewey's comfort in a home fitted to his tastes, worthy in some measure of his services, and indicative in a small degree of the gratitude which is not of a day but of all time. A popular subscription will afford all the privilege to join in such a testimonial, in which patriotism will have a monument. On his return from the scene of his victories and his statesmanship, the official duties of Adm. Dewey will be performed in Washington. He should have a home there. It is for a home for Adm. Dewey in Washington that subscriptions are invited. Each of us, busy with manifold occupations, accepts as a duty not to be set aside the task of organizing the popular munificence for this purpose, and of administering the patriotic trust for a Dewey home fund. Subscriptions may be sent at once to the treasurer of this fund (Ellis H. Roberts) at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Temporary receipts will be promptly returned, and as soon as it can be prepared a duplicate of the same date and number, bearing a fine portrait of Adm. Dewey, will be forwarded to every subscriber."

## UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

The unique characteristics of Mr. William T. Stead's imagination distinguishes his latest work, "The United States of Europe," published by Doubleday and McClure, New York. The allegation that the thoughtless might bring against it that it is Utopian and visionary would be out of place in view of the recent encouragement given to the idea by Signor Crispi, the practical Italian statesman, who during the last few days has spoken of this plan in terms of high favor as both feasible and as tending to accomplish the ends sought by the Czar in the Disarmament Congress sitting at the Hague. Mr. Stead has identified himself so thoroughly with the Czar's peace projects that if anyone could doubt the disinterestedness of the man's motives one might easily suspect him of being in a certain measure press agent for the Autocrat of the Russias, since in this day of newspapers so mighty an individual as an Emperor may not be entirely free from the *fin de siecle* craving for advertising.

Before the Czar announced his wish for universal disarmament, such a book as Mr. Stead's would probably have been considered so empirical as not to warrant publication, but in the present situation of the European mind on the subject of war it is entitled to and is, no doubt, receiving thoughtful consideration by statesmen and kings.

The success of a number of sovereign states on the American continent living together harmoniously in a union makes, the author says, the idea of a United States of Europe thinkable. He then proceeds to enumerate the links and barriers which can be looked for in

the work of bringing the countries of Europe into a similar confederation. He takes the postoffice as the ideal example of the benefits to be derived from international union. "Every red mail box," he aptly says, "is a dumb prophet of the millennium." To his mind the International Postal Union is the avant-courier of the brotherhood of man. He contrasts the tariff vexations attending a journey across the frontiers of the various nations of Europe with the freedom with which the American passes from one State to another, a freedom that has its effect in giving the inhabitant of the United States a breadth of view and ease of action denied to the cramped denizen of Europe. The several international bureaus that have their capitals in Switzerland are pointed out as sure signs of the tendency of the nations to simplify their relations with one another. The joint concern which all the other nations take in Turkey falls under the head of a commonality of interest.

One of the most thoughtful and pregnant chapters is the one on "Hispaniolization," a word Mr. Stead believes is destined soon to become general as indicating the decadence of a nation. In this chapter the alarm and wonder which were brought to the European mind by the sudden appearance of the United States in 1898 as a World Power are described with many striking phrases and not without much of that insular prejudice and assumption of superiority which not even the cosmopolitan character of his travels seems to have been able completely to eradicate from the author's distinctively British nature. It is refreshing to hear him compare the direct, swift and uncompromising American war with Spain for the freeing of her colonies from misrule with the British agitations for the improvement of the unhappy Christian subjects of the Sultan, when one recalls the thunders of denunciation which Mr. Gladstone hurled at the British nation almost up to the hour of his death for being the chief obstacle in the way of the amelioration of the condition of the Armenians. Remembering also that Mr. Stead served his apprenticeship as what the English considered a "yellow journalist" in a dungeon as a result of sensational exposures in his London paper, one is further edified by his solemn warning that "one of the most conspicuous perils which threaten the maintenance of peace is the irresponsible editor who flings fire-brands all day long amid the combustibles of national passion."

It is with the skill of the trained journalist that Mr. Stead rings changes on the remarkable contrast presented by the year 1898, as great a contrast, he thinks, as any year in history can show: In the West the United States emerging from its position of peace and domestic quiet and plunging into a great war, and in the East a sovereign with the largest Army in the world at his beck startling the world with a public arraignment of the whole system of modern armaments. A picture of the Czar is the frontispiece while through the pages are excellent likenesses of the leading figures, both crowned and uncrowned, of the countries of Europe.

## THE COURSE AT ANNAPOLIS.

Heed has at last been given by the naval authorities to repeated recommendations of Boards of Visitors to the Naval Academy that the requirements for admission be advanced in order that cadets may be better prepared for the severe ordeal through which they must pass in order to secure commissions in the service. Not over one-third, and scarcely that, of those who are admitted complete the prescribed six years' course and are graduated, a class of from 90 to 120 members dwindling down to from 30 to 40 graduates. A large proportion of those rejected fail during the first year or two at the Academy, due possibly to the fact that many of these young men enter after a coaching process, which enables them to barely meet the entrance requirements, and leaves them but poorly prepared for the severer tests during their first few months at the school. In order to increase the number of graduates hereafter, the standard of admission has been considerably extended in scope, and was applied to those candidates reporting at the Academy for admission this week.

So pressing is the demand for junior officers in the Navy that something must be done to increase the annual number of graduates assigned to the line, and the only way this can be done is to graduate more cadets. Not only should the standard of admission be raised, but an act should be passed providing for appointments by Senators and allowing the President more-at-large appointments. The Naval Personnel Bill provided promotions for all grades, but it did not increase the number of appointments to the Academy to provide for the vacancies thus resulting. If one-half of the candidates admitted to the Academy were graduated, there would be no difficulty in keeping up the lower grades, but the history of the school shows that it is quite impossible to increase the percentage of graduates with the present requirements for admission, and the result of the present change is not yet certain. The failure of boys at the Naval Academy is generally attributed to lack of instruction in mathematics, which is the most important study. More boys fail in this branch than in all the rest combined, and to secure a higher average of proficiency in it the examinations for admission have been considerably extended by the action of the Academy authorities. Geometry, which has not been required heretofore for admission, is now made an important requirement. The other branches are also widened in scope, and candidates who are rejected in any one must fail of admission.

The President has appointed William W. Colt a 2d Lieutenant, Volunteer Signal Corps.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.  
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Brig. Gen. Chas. Haywood.NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR 11, MAY 5, 1899.  
Publishes amendments to Articles 808 and 809 of the Navy Regulations, which will be found in G. O. 514 of the Navy Department, published this week.G. O. 514, NAVY DEPARTMENT, MAY 5, 1899.  
The following Executive Order, governing the prices of discharge by purchase, for petty officers and other enlisted men, and for apprentices, is published for the information of all persons concerned.  
G. O. 511 is hereby revoked.JOHN D. LONG,  
Secretary.Executive Mansion, Washington, May 5, 1899.  
No enlisted person in the Naval Service of the United States shall be discharged therefrom before the completion of his term of enlistment or such portion thereof as is hereafter provided, except for cause or by purchase.

Discharge by purchase is not an absolute and unconditional right, but a privilege which may be granted by the Navy Department.

No enlisted person will be allowed to purchase his discharge a second time.

Applications for discharge will not be considered unless signed by the applicant, and must be based upon valid reasons fully set forth by the applicant, and verified by the commanding officer, if practicable.

An applicant for discharge, serving on board of a U. S. vessel lying in an Atlantic or Pacific port, must apply to the Navy Department, through the proper channels. If the vessel is attached to the North Atlantic or a foreign station, application must be made to the Commander-in-Chief, who will take such action as he may deem proper, provided the applicant, in his application, waives all claim to transportation or consular aid. Should the Commander-in-Chief decline to grant the discharge, application may then be made to the Navy Department, through the prescribed channels.

Petty Officers and Other Enlisted Men.

No petty officer or other enlisted man can purchase his discharge while in debt to the Government, or until he has served at least three months of his enlistment. After he has served 33 months of a three years' enlistment, or 45 months of a four years' enlistment, his application for discharge may be granted without cost and with the benefits of completed enlistment.

Discharge by purchase thereby forfeits all benefits due to continuous service and honorable discharge.

In addition to the purchase price of discharge, men who have received "honorable discharge" money in consideration of re-enlistment shall be required to refund the same in the proportions as follows: Men enlisted for three years to refund three-quarters of the amount between the 13th and 24th month inclusive, and one-quarter between the 25th and 33d month inclusive. Men enlisted for four years to refund the whole amount if the discharge is granted between the 2d and 12th month inclusive, three-quarters between the 13th and 24th month inclusive, one-half between the 25th and 36th month inclusive, and one-quarter between the 37th and 45th month inclusive.

## Apprentices.

Apprentices may apply for discharge at any time during their enlistments, but in every case the consent of parent or guardian must be filed with the application.

The price of discharge during the first three months will be the whole amount of pay from date of enlistment to date of discharge, together with cost of outfit, less any amount due the applicant on the books of the Paymaster. Apprentices discharged between the 4th and 12th month of enlistment, inclusive, must refund one-half the cost of outfit. After the 12th month, the cost of outfit will not be charged.

The price of discharge by purchase for any enlisted person, during any month of enlistment after the third month, may be ascertained by reference to the following TABLE OF PERCENTAGES OF YEARLY PAY.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

(We omit the table.—Ed.)

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 12.—Pay Insp. H. G. Colby, order of May 6 modified so as he will continue duties as assistant to Chief of Bureau of Supplies, in addition to duty as officer in charge of Navy Pay Office, Baltimore.

Carpenter S. C. Breyer, from Navy Yard, League Island, May 22, and to the Buffalo, May 24.

Pay Insp. W. J. Thomson, from the Michigan, and to duty in connection with Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Asst. Paymr. J. S. Barber, from the Wabash and to the Michigan, May 20.

P. A. Engr. C. N. Offley, from the Vicksburg, when out of commission, to home and be ready for orders to the Asiatic Station.

Asst. Paymr. E. C. Tobey, to the Puget Sound Naval Station.

Lieut. J. G. Cresap, from the Vicksburg, May 15, to the Franklin as Executive Officer.

Naval Cadet J. Halligan, Jr., from the Santee, May 15, and to the Brooklyn.

Asst. Paymr. G. M. Stackhouse, to the Naval Academy for instruction.

P. A. Paymr. R. Hatton, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and to New York, May 25, for duty in General Storekeeper's Department.

Asst. Paymr. G. Skipwith, to the Naval Academy.

Asst. Surg. S. B. Palmer, resignation accepted from May 15.

P. A. Engr. C. H. Mathews, from the Annapolis, to home and be ready for orders to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston, to the Lancaster, May 24, as Executive Officer.

Naval Cadet W. McEntee, sick leave granted from June 3 to Sept. 30, 1899.

Naval Cadet F. D. Berrien, sick leave granted from June 3 to Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet G. B. Landenberger, sick leave granted from June 3 to Sept. 30.

Lieut. B. W. Hodges, to torpedo station for temporary duty; instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. G. A. Merriam, from the Lancaster and to Newport News for duty as assistant to General Inspector of the Kearns.

Paymr's Clerk F. A. Elphing, appointed to assist at Pay Office, Baltimore.

Paymr's Clerk E. S. Updyke, appointment for duty at League Island revoked when accounts are settled.

Paymr's Clerk J. C. Palmer, appointment for duty at Naval Home revoked when accounts are settled.

MAY 13.—Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie, from the command of the Vicksburg, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Robinson, promoted to Lieut. Commander.

Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Smith, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. G. W. Logan, promoted to Lieutenant (Buffalo).

Lieut. W. H. G. Bellard, promoted to Lieutenant (Monongahela).

Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Underwood, promoted to Lieutenant (Alliance).

Lieut. Comdr. A. Mertz, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Glacier).

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Monongahela).

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Gearing, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Glacier).

Lieut. E. T. Witherspoon, promoted to Lieutenant (Alliance).

Lieut. C. M. Stone, promoted to Lieutenant (Monongahela).

Lieut. G. F. Cooper, promoted to Lieutenant (Naval Academy).

Lieut. A. H. Scales, promoted to Lieutenant (Alliance).

Lieut. W. H. Faust, promoted to Lieutenant (Monongahela).

Chief Carpenter J. W. Burnham, from Navy Yard, New York, May 20, and to duty in connection with building of the Alabama.

Ensign M. S. C. Ellis, from the Vicksburg, when out of commission, and to the Buffalo as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign C. B. Barnes, from the Vicksburg, when out of commission, and to the Buffalo as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign F. P. Baldwin, from the Vicksburg, when out of commission, and to the Buffalo as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign W. K. Harrison, from the Vicksburg, when out of commission, and to the Buffalo as Watch and Division Officer.

Lieut. C. P. Eaton, from the Hydrographic Office, May 18, and to Torpedo Station, May 19, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Naval Cadet F. T. Evans, order of 10th, detaching him from the Sandoval and ordering to the Torpedo Station, revoked. He is ordered to the Nashville, May 20, as Watch and Division officer.

Lieut. T. P. Magruder, from the Nashville to home and wait orders.

Ensign J. W. Powell, from the Santee, May 15, and granted leave till June 5; to League Island for observation till Aug. 1; then to Navy Yard, New York, for observation till sailing for Glasgow.

Naval Cadet E. F. Eggert, from the Santee, May 15, and granted leave till June 5; to League Island for observation till Aug. 1; then to Navy Yard, New York, for observation till sailing for Paris.

Naval Cadet H. T. Wright, from the Santee, May 15; granted leave till June 5; then to League Island Yard for observation till Aug. 1; then to Navy Yard, New York, for observation till sailing for Glasgow.

Naval Cadet W. G. DuBose, from the Santee, May 15; leave granted till June 5; then to League Island Yard for observation till Aug. 1; then to Navy Yard, New York, for observation till sailing for Paris.

Ensign R. S. Douglas, from the Buffalo to home and wait orders.

Ensign T. S. Wilson, from the Buffalo to home and wait orders.

Ensign C. J. Lang, from the Buffalo to home and wait orders.

Ensign S. S. Robison, from the Buffalo to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. B. Blash, from the Vicksburg, when out of commission, to New York.

Lieut. E. E. Capehart, from the New York home and wait orders.

Carpenter J. B. Fletcher, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., May 20, and to Newport News, with Kearny.

Ensign R. S. Douglas, to Torpedo Station, June 1, for temporary instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

P. A. Engr. E. S. Kellogg, from duty as inspector of engineering material at Harrisburg, Pa., and to Navy Yard, New York.

Carpenter W. F. Stevenson, when discharged from further treatment at hospital, New York, to home and granted sick leave for two months.

Lieut. E. E. Capehart, to Torpedo Station, June 10.

Naval Cadet W. T. Tarrant, from the Resolute and to the Texas.

Paymr's Clerk R. W. Bell, appointed for duty on the Cullen.

Capt. G. C. Reiter, from duty as inspector in charge of 13th Lighthouse District, June 10, and June 12 to duty as commandant of Puget Sound Naval Station.

Capt. R. Aston, to inspection of machinery, June 1, at Continental Iron Works, and works of M. T. Davidson &amp; Son.

Comdr. H. S. Ross, from duty at Continental Iron Works and works of M. T. Davidson &amp; Son, June 1, and to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Comdr. G. W. McElroy, from the Crescent Ship Yard, June 1, and wait orders.

Comdr. J. A. B. Smith, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, June 1, and to Navy Yard, New York.

Comdr. W. A. Windsor, from Navy Yard, New York, June 1, and to Crescent Shipyard as inspector of machinery and other duty.

Comdr. W. L. Field, from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, June 1, and to duty as inspector in charge of 13th Lighthouse District, Portland, Oregon, June 10.

MAY 16.—Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Marshall, from the Resolute and to command the Potomac.

Comdr. W. J. Barnette, promoted to Commander.

Comdr. C. W. Rae, promoted to Commander.

Comdr. H. N. Stevenson, promoted to Commander.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell, H. Hutchins, F. H. Holmes, R. G. Denly, B. A. Fliske, J. K. Barton, A. Reynolds, C. B. T. Moore, F. A. Wilmer, S. C. Lemly, R. F. Nicholson, S. W. Diehl, C. J. Badger, A. M. Knight, C. Cowles, T. B. Howard, W. H. Schuetze, F. E. Sawyer, V. L. Cottman, R. H. Galt, L. Young, A. C. Baker, E. F. Quaileigh, H. McCrea, C. G. Calkins, W. H. Irwin, W. A. Marshall, C. W. Bartlett, A. Ward, G. W. Mertz, W. H. Naumann, W. Kilburn, G. F. W. Holman, C. P. Rees, H. Osterhaus, J. B. Murdoch, H. F. Flickhoun, E. M. Hughes, J. P. Mickley, A. F. Dixon, W. B. Bayley, J. H. Perry, C. P. Howell, G. Cowie, J. S. Ogden, J. R. Edwards, promoted to Lieutenant Commanders.

Lieut. B. C. Decker, promoted to Lieutenant.

Ensign W. S. Crosley, from the Monongahela, and to duty on staff of Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, Ste. May 24.

Lieut. A. G. Rogers, to Torpedo Station, June 10, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Chief Carpenter J. W. Burnham, order of May 13 detaching from Navy Yard, New York, and to Cramp's Yard, connection with the Alabama, revoked.

A. Paymr. M. R. Goldsborough, from the Vicksburg, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. R. M. Field, from the Indiana and immediately to command the Piscataqua.

Naval Cadet W. T. Tarrant, order of 15th modified, when detached from the Resolute, to the Piscataqua, instead of to the Texas.

P. A. Engr. J. R. Brady, to duty as inspector of engineering material, Pennsylvania Steel Company's Works, Harrisburg, and other duty.

A. Boatswain E. V. Norcott, from the Raleigh on arrival at Portsmouth, N. H., and to the Potomac.

Naval Cadet W. G. Roper, from the Vicksburg, when out of commission, and immediately to Potomac.

MAY 17.—Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie, from the command of the Vicksburg, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Robinson, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Smith, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. G. W. Logan, promoted to Lieutenant (Buffalo).

Lieut. W. H. G. Bellard, promoted to Lieutenant (Monongahela).

Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Underwood, promoted to Lieutenant (Alliance).

Lieut. Comdr. A. Mertz, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Glacier).

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Monongahela).

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Gearing, promoted to Lieutenant Commander (Glacier).

Lieut. E. T. Witherspoon, promoted to Lieutenant (Alliance).

Lieut. C. M. Stone, promoted to Lieutenant (Monongahela).

Lieut. G. F. Cooper, promoted to Lieutenant (Naval Academy).

Lieut. A. H. Scales, promoted to Lieutenant (Alliance).

Lieut. W. H. Faust, promoted to Lieutenant (Monongahela).

MAY 18.—Promoted: Lieuts. W. J. Terhune, W. S. Crosley; Lieut. Comdr. J. P. S. Lawrence, W. B. Caperton, G. S. Willits, B. T. Walling, T. M. Potts, E. T. Warburton, F. H. Eldridge; Lieut. G. W. Danforth, Lieut. Comdr. T. F. Burgdorff, E. R. Freeman, W. N. Little, W. F. Worthington, F. H. Bailey, H. M. Hodges, W. M. Parks, C. M. Stoney, R. M. Doyle, M. L. Wood, F. E. Beatty, A. Sharp, Jr., F. Fletcher, W. S. Hughes, N. R. Usher, C. Laird, C. McR. Winslow, W. G. Cutler, Y. Noel, I. S. K. Reeves, H. T. Cleaver, S. Potts, A. V. Zane, A. B. Canaga, W. C. Eaton, E. J. Dorn, W. H. A. Rooney, Capt. G. W. Melville, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Boller, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Ransom and Boatswain E. J. Norcott.

Lieut. F. Swift, to Pensacola, Fla., June 3, for examination before Board of Medical Survey, then home and wait orders.

Civil Engr. A. C. Lewerens, from Navy Yard, New York, May 24, and to New London, Conn., in connection with work under contract, May 25.

## MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

MAY 11.—Col. G. C. Reid, Adj't. and Inspr., ordered to inspect Marine Barracks and U. S. R. S. Richmond, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.; the U. S. Naval Home, and the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. M. C., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAY 13.—Maj. W. S. Muse, granted leave for one month from May 15, 1899.

MAY 17.—1st Lieut. B. S. Neumann, detailed as Judge Advocate of a G. C. M. ordered to convene at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., May 22, 1899.

MAY 18.—An Examining Board, consisting of Col. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C., as president; Lieut. Col. F. H. Harrington and Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., as members, and 1st Lieut. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. M. C., as Recorder, ordered to convene at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., May 19, 1899.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, May 19.

## NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm'l. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

BROOKLYN, Capt. T. F. Jewell. At Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Cruising in Central American waters at Bluefields, Nicaragua. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua.

INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. At Navy Yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. At Nuevitas, Cuba. Will return to New York, N. Y. Address Navy Yard, New York.

MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. Left Trinidad, May 3, for San Juan River. Address mail to Port of Spain, Trinidad.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address Navy Yard, New York.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At Cairo, Ill. Returning South. Address New Orleans, La.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At Navy Yard, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. E. Longnecker. At New Orleans. Address New Orleans, La.

TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. At Navy Yard, New York.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adm'l. Henry L. Howison, Commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. P. H. Cooper. Arrived at Port Said, May 17. Will proceed to South Atlantic Station, in accordance with the following itinerary. Arrive at Port Said May 13, leave May 18; arrive Ismailia May 18; leave May 22; arrive Aden May 28, leave June 2; arrive Zanzibar June 9, leave June 14; arrive Comoro Islands June 16, leave June 18; arrive Tamatave June 21, leave June 25; arrive Mozambique June 30, leave July 3; arrive Delagoa Bay July 5, leave July 12; arrive Natal July 14, leave July 16; arrive Port Elizabeth July 18, leave July 21; arrive Cape Town July 23, leave Aug. 6; arrive St. Helena Aug. 13, leave Aug. 18; arrive Rio Janeiro Aug. 27, leave Sept. 10; arrive Barbados Sept. 22, leave Sept. 27; arrive New York Oct. 5. Address care U. S. Dispatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. J. P. Merrill. Left Para, May 17, for Pernambuco. Assigned to South Atlantic Station. Address Montevideo, Uruguay.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Arrived Pernambuco, May 16. Letters should be addressed to Montevideo, Uruguay.

## PACIFIC SQUAD

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Capt. G. M. Book. En route to Honolulu. On cruise with apprentices in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, June 2, leave June 8; arrive at Honolulu June 9, leave June 19; arrive at Port Angeles, Cal., July 15, leave July 20; arrive Victoria, B. C., July 20, leave July 26; arrive Tacoma, Wash., July 27, leave Aug. 1; arrive Seattle Aug. 1, leave Aug. 8; arrive Port Townsend Aug. 8, leave Aug. 12; arrive Portland, Ore., Aug. 16, leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco Aug. 31. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLEN, Comdr. Albert Ross. Left Havana, May 11, for Hampton Roads. On cruise with apprentices. Following itinerary: Will leave Fort Monroe, Va., June 14; arrive Plymouth, England, July 14, leave July 29; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10, leave Gibraltar Aug. 17; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 24, leave Funchal Aug. 31; arrive New York Oct. 10. Address mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Port Royal, S. C. Will go to Hampton Roads for ammunition. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

ANAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunker. At Norfolk for repairs. To make summer cruise with cadets. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. John McGowan. Newport, R. I. ENSE, Comdr. Frank Curtis. On cruise with apprentices. Left Port Royal, S. C., May 16, for Fort Monroe, Va. Will proceed to Newport, June 1. Address mail Fort Monroe, Va.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins. At Annapolis, Md. Address there. Will make summer cruise with cadets.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. At Boston for repairs. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Ordered out of commission.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reed. On a practice cruise in Long Island Sound, preparatory to her annual cruise to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Tangier and Madeira. She will sail about June 1. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.

SARATOGA, Comdr. W. J. Barnette. At Philadelphia. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. N. W. Lyon. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At Calmanera, for surveying duty on coast of Cuba. Address mail to Santiago, Cuba.

GLACIER, Comdr. C. H. Arnold. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Will sail for Asiatic Station, May 22. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

LANCASTER, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Port Royal, S. C. Will go to Hampton Roads for ammunition. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At Erie, Pa. Ordered out of winter quarters.

NERO, Comdr. Chas. Belknap. Assigned to Pacific submarine telegraph survey. Left San Francisco, April 22, for Honolulu. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PANTHER, Capt. A. S. Snow. At San Juan, Puerto Rico, as a station ship. Address care San Juan, P. R.

PEORIA, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. Left Port Royal, May 17, for Boston, Mass. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.

SOLACE, Comdr. A. Dunlap. Left Yokohama, May 4, for San Francisco, via Honolulu. Letters should be directed care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYPHON, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. Left Norfolk, Va., May 18. Ordered to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to assist the Detroit in protecting American interests. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua.

YANKEON, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer. At Santiago, Cuba, for survey work. Address there.

## UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coghill. Left Charleston, S. C., for Portsmouth, May 16. Address Portsmouth, N. H.

SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Is to go out of commission.

YOSEMITE, Capt. G. E. Ide. Left Tompkinsville, N. Y., May 10 for Asiatic Station and with supplies to Island of Guam. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

RAIRIE, Comdr. M. B. S. Mackenzie. Cruising with Naval Militia. Address Northport, N. C.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. C. S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station at Yerba, Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. Boston, in Philippine waters, and which is to return to San Francisco, is now in command of Capt. W. H. Whiting, who has been transferred to her command from the Charleston in order that he may come to the United States, as his tour of sea service is nearly complete. Capt. G. F. F. Wilde has been transferred from the Boston to the Oregon, relieving Capt. A. S. Barker, who is to proceed home. The Charleston pending the arrival of Capt. George W. Pigman will be in command of Lieut. Comdr. G. Blocklinger.

The Navy Department was informed on May 13 that the former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes had sailed from Santiago. She will be brought to the Norfolk Navy Yard by the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company and turned over to the naval authorities. As this is probably the only one of the captured Spanish ships of any size that will be brought to this country, much interest attaches to her coming. The Mercedes was sunk at the entrance of Santiago Harbor as a means of barring it to the American warships. After the fall of Santiago an inspection was made of the vessel, and it was found that she had been sunk by opening her port-holes. Consequently she was in good condition. A contract was made with the wrecking company by which they agreed to deliver her to the Norfolk Navy Yard. Secretary Allen recently inspected the vessel when at Santiago, and found her to be in good condition. The Mercedes is about the size of the cruiser Boston.

The degree of completion of vessels under construction for the United States Navy, as shown by the official records of May 1, 1899, is as follows: Battleships—Kearsarge, 90 per cent.; Kentucky, 88 per cent.; Illinois, 65 per cent.; Alabama, 82 per cent.; Wisconsin, 67 per cent.; Maine, 4 per cent.; Missouri, 1 per cent.; Ohio, not

started. Sheathed cruisers—Albany, 80 per cent. Monitors—Arkansas, not started; Connecticut, 4 per cent.; Florida, 6 per cent.; Wyoming, 1 per cent. Torpedo-boat destroyers—Bainbridge, 7 per cent.; Barry, 7 per cent.; Chauncey, 7 per cent.; Dale, 8 per cent.; Decatur, 3 per cent.; Hopkins, 17 per cent.; Hull, 17 per cent.; Lawrence, 15 per cent.; Macdonough, 14 per cent.; Paul Jones, 5 per cent.; Perry, 5 per cent.; Preble, 5 per cent.; Stewart, 2 per cent.; Truxton, 3 per cent.; Whipple, 3 per cent.; Worden, 3 per cent. Torpedo boats—Dahlgren, 96 per cent.; T. A. M. Craven, 92 per cent.; Stringham, 75 per cent.; Goldsborough, 65 per cent.; Bailey, 55 per cent.; Bagley, not started; Barney, not started; Biddle, not started; Blakely, 25 per cent.; DeLong, 25 per cent.; Nicholson, 31 per cent.; O'Brien, 32 per cent.; Shubrick, 22 per cent.; Stockton, 22 per cent.; Thornton, 21 per cent.; Tingey, 20 per cent.; Wilkes, 6 per cent. Training vessel of Naval Academy—Cheapeake, 78 per cent. Submarine torpedo boat—Plunger, 85 per cent.

The U. S. S. Nashville has been an object of interest to great crowds of people at St. Louis. Special trains were run for a distance of 100 miles. On May 11 the ship's company made a shore parade, escorted by local militia, receiving a rousing welcome. The officers were banqueted, and the men entertained at a vaudeville performance. Owing to the mismanagement of excursion steamers comparatively few persons were enabled to go on board the vessel, and on one occasion a number of people were swept off a gang plank into the river and narrowly escaped death.

Seaman Henry Moller, U. S. N., of the Glacier, was killed on May 16 by falling from aloft while he was rigging a tackle. He served on the Brooklyn during the Spanish war.

Citizens of Newport, R. I., are planning a hearty welcome for the squadron under Rear Adm. Sampson, when it visits there the latter part of the present month.

The 86th volume of Lean's "Royal Navy List," published by Witherby & Co., London, has just appeared. As in former years this work deals with all the details of the greatest naval establishment in the world, and is indispensable to those who wish to follow the doings of 10,000 or more British naval officers. The book is thoroughly indexed, and has besides biographical sketches, which enable one to see at a glance much of what each officer has done for his country. The cost of the work is 7s. 6d., or \$1.80.

The first genuine Filipino flag to be captured during the present insurrection has just reached the Navy Department. The sailors from the Boston were the first ashore at Iloilo, and this particular flag was captured by Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., when the insurgents fled from the town. Gen. Miller, in command of the troops, demanded the flag, but his demand was refused. The flag is about twelve feet long, and was originally a tri-color, red, white and blue, being composed of a white triangle on the staff, with broad upper stripe of blue and lower of red. The blue stripe, however, being made of cheap Chinese bunting, has faded into a nondescript brown. It will be sent to the Annapolis Naval Academy.

The U. S. S. Hartford, fitting for sea at the Mare Island Yard, will soon be commissioned for training service, and it is believed that a detail from the Navy Department will be made for her commanding officer. The Hartford, under the new commission, will be almost a new ship, for the changes and improvements which are now nearing completion will supply the old ship with pretty nearly all the conveniences which make the modern ship so much more comfortable for officers and enlisted men than the ships of the "good old times" of twenty and thirty years ago.

The new commissions called for by the provisions of the Personnel act have been nearly all prepared and are being sent out as fast as the clerical work necessary will permit.

The Navy Department has about decided to make an important change in the New York Navy Yard in the Engineering Department. Comdr. J. A. B. Smith of the Norfolk Yard, will probably relieve the present incumbent at the New York Yard early in the coming month. The officer to take over the Norfolk Yard has not been determined upon, but the necessary orders will be issued shortly.

The spring examinations for the positions of Boiler Inspectors, under the Treasury Department, have been completed by the Civil Service Commission, and the certificates of eligibility will be shortly issued. The number of candidates has not been as large as usual this spring, but the standard of excellence is somewhat higher than ever before.

The examinations for commissions in the Marine Corps for those from civil life, will begin some time between the present date and the first of June, and will be held in Washington. The board for the examinations has been detailed and will consist of the same officers as that composing the two previous boards. These examinations, so far, have been of the most severe sort, and those who shall succeed in getting commissions may feel well satisfied with their knowledge.

Owing to the presence of mind and daring of Seaman Johnson, of the training ship Constellation at Newport, May 17, apprentice A. J. Barry was saved from sure death. Barry was up on the topgallant mast of the Constellation when the spar broke and he fell headlong toward the deck. Seaman Johnson, who was on the ship's mizzenmast, saw Barry falling, and, with rare presence of mind, seized him and drew him into the shrouds, which broke his fall, and he sustained only a few bruises.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 12.—2d Asst. Engr. C. G. Porcher, to temporary duty on the Penrose.

MAY 13.—The Commanding Officer of the Onondaga is directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., with his command.

3d Lieut. G. H. Mann, granted thirty days' leave.

MAY 15.—Capt. J. B. Moore, granted seven days' leave.

2d Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, granted thirty days' leave.

MAY 16.—1st Lieut. C. C. Fenner, granted two days' leave.

MAY 17.—Chief Engr. J. E. Jefferis, granted thirty days' leave.

2d Lieut. W. W. Joyner, 1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Dorry, 3d Lieut. G. H. Mann and Chief Engr. D. F. Kelly registered at the Department during the past week.

The work of fitting out the Bering Sea fleet is nearing completion, and Capt. Shoemaker expects most of the vessels to leave Seattle about June 1. The Thetis is still at San Francisco and will sail for St. Lawrence Bay via Unalaska, on or about June 1, and will be employed in transporting reindeer from the Siberian coast to the Government Stations in Alaska.

A detachment of 80 men, specially selected from the Engineer Battalion, U. S. A., left New York, May 15, en route to Manila, via San Francisco. 2d Lieut. Chase Doster, 21st Inf., under orders to join his regiment, was in charge of the detachment, which will sail on the transport Sherman about May 22.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. Baltimore, Md. Repairing.

BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. Seattle, Washington.

BOUTWELL, Lieut. J. L. Bill. Newbern, N. C.

CHASE, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. En route to Baltimore, Md.

Address care Department. En route to Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. Charleston, S. C.

CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring. Seattle, Washington.

CRANDLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth. Boston, Mass.

Harbor duty.

CALUMET, Lieut. J. B. Butt. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. New London, Conn.

DEINTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. New Bedford, Mass.

FORWARD, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md. repairing.

FESSenden, Capt. D. B. Hodgeson. Detroit, Mich.

GALVESTON, Lieut. C. T. Brian. Galveston, Texas.

GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. S. M. Landry. San Francisco, Cal.

Harbor duty.

GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. New York, N. Y.

GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slaam. Seattle, Washington.

GUTHRIE, Capt. J. W. Howson. Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. Savannah, Ga.

HUDSON, Lieut. C. C. Fehgar. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. New York, N. Y.

MORNING, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.

MCLANE, Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Port Tampa, Fla.

MANHATTAN, Lieut. G. E. McConnell. New York, N. Y.

Anchor duty.

MCCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. Mare Island Navy Yard, repairing.

NUNIVAK, Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. En route to Seattle. Address Seattle, Washington.

ONONDAGA, Capt. D. A. Hall. Boston, Mass.

PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Seattle, Wash.

RUSH, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. En route to Seattle. Address Seattle, Washington.

SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.

SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. New Orleans, La.

THETIS, Lieut. A. B. Buhner. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

WINDBURY, Capt. G. H. Gooding. Baltimore, Md.

WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. Mobile, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Lieut. J. H. Scott (temporarily in charge. Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty.

## BIDS FOR NEW NAVY VESSELS.

Pressure is being exerted upon the Navy Department to postpone for the present requests for bids on the six new unprotected cruisers which were authorized as a part of the programme of naval increase at the last session of Congress. But little progress has been made in the preparation of plans for the two warships authorized last winter and as the leading shipyards are apparently in no hurry to take additional Government contracts it is doubtful if bids will be asked upon any of this work until the late summer and only then for the six unprotected cruisers. All the leading shipyards of the country which have heretofore entered the competition for construction of warships have now so enormous an amount of work on hand, both for the Government and merchant service that their plants are said to be practically incapable of undertaking additional contracts from the Navy Department. There is apprehension that if bids are called for some of the minor firms may submit proposals acceptable to the Navy Department, and thus secure awards although inexperienced in the science of warship building. Only three shipyards in the country have the plant, experience and capacity for building the larger vessels of the Navy, but there are a number of smaller firms competent to construct unprotected vessels, and it is this fact that has caused the more important concerns to regard with some apprehension any action by the Department looking toward bids to build the six smaller ships for which no armor is required. The purchase by the Government of practically all the high speed and heavy displacement merchant ships for auxiliary cruisers has led to large orders being given for the construction of vessels to take their place. New steamship lines are also being established between this country, Cuba and Porto Rico, and to supply the steamers for the various systems, many orders have been given in the past six months for the building of merchant ships to engage in this trade. Not in twenty years has greater activity in the shipbuilding line been reported by the larger firms. The Cramps are said to have their plant working to its full capacity and the same is true of the yard at Newport News. The impression of merchant ships on the Pacific coast as transports and colliers has resulted in a boom to shipbuilding interests on the West coast.

## CHANGES ON ASIATIC STATION.

MANILA, May 19.—These changes in officers on the Asiatic station are made: Lieut. C. E. Fox, from the Olympia to the Helena; Ensign E. McCauley, Jr., from the Olympia to the Oregon; Ensign J. H. Holden, from the Olympia to the Oregon; Naval Cadet C. P. Nelson, from the Olympia to the Manila; Naval Cadet W. B. Tardy, from the Olympia to the Baltimore; Naval Cadet C. E. Morgan, from the Olympia to the Charleston; Naval Cadet F. O. Branch, from the Olympia to the Charleston; P. A. Surg. L. L. Von Wedekind, from the Olympia to the Oregon (for hospital); Chief Engr. J. D. Ford, from the Olympia to the Oregon; Acting Engr. L. D. Miner, from the Olympia to the Iris; Acting Boatswain A. Rettig, from the Olympia to the Oregon; Acting Gunner J. A. Olson, from the Olympia to the Baltimore; 2d Lieut. M. J. Shaw, from the Charleston to the Oregon; Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Naso, from the Oregon to the Manila; P. A. Paymr. Z. W. Reynolds, from the Oregon to the Monterey; Asst. Engr. C. K. Mallory, from the Oregon to the Manila; Boatswain J. Costello, from the Oregon to the Olympia; Capt. W. H. Whiting, from the Charleston to the Olympia; Lieut. G. R. Slocum, from the Charleston to the Olympia; Lieut. I. E. Coonts, from the Charleston to the Olympia; Ensign W. A. Moffett, from the Charleston to the Olympia; Surg. H. T. Percy, from the Charleston to the Olympia; Capt. G. F. F. Wilde, from command of the Boston to command the Oregon; Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Norris, from the Boston to the Charleston; Ensign D. H. Everhart, from the Boston to the Charleston; Ensign D. W. Blamer, from the Boston to the Charleston; Ensign J. H. Holden, from the Boston to the Concord; Ensign C. P. Nelson, from the Boston to the Manila; Ensign E. L. Bissett, from the Boston to the Manila; Surg. D. P. Potter, from the Boston to the Manila; Asst. Surg. D. G. Beebe, from the Boston to the Manila; Asst. Surg. G. B. Ransom, from the Boston to the Monadnock; Chief Engr. F. H. Bailey, from the Boston to the Baltimore; Chief Engr. F. H. Bailey, from the Baltimore to the Olympia; Gunner L. J. Connelly, from the Baltimore to the Olympia; Asst. Surg. J. S. Chaffee, from the Monadnock to the Boston; Lieut. C. E. Vreden, from the Concord to the Boston; Lieut. Comdr. F. Laird, from the Helena to the Olympia; Chief Engr. F. H. Eldridge, from the Helena to the Olympia; Lieut. Comdr. E. M. Hughes, from the Monterey to the Boston; Paymr. E. B. Rogers, from the Monterey to the Union Iron Works; P. A. Paymr. B. P. Dubois, from the Bennington to the Boston; Lieut. Comdr. F. Singer, from the Manila to the home; Ensign O. P. Jackson, from the Manila to the Boston; P. A. Engr. H. W. Jones, from the Manila to the Helena; Lieut. T. E. D. W. Veeder, to the Baltimore; Chief Engr. W. M. N. Little, from the Iris to the Charleston; Capt. of Marines Henry O. Bisset, from the Iris to Naval Station at

## HOW LIEUTENANT GREGG DIED.

The "Times" of Leavenworth, Kan., where the late Lieut. J. C. Gregg (4th Inf.) had many friends, printed recently the following letter received in that city from a brother officer written in the trenches on April 1, and giving details of the brave young soldier's death:

"Lieut. Gregg was killed almost instantly yesterday by a Mauser bullet. He was on the right of the line not far from the Mariquina road. His horse was first killed. At the same time a man from the 23d Regiment saw a sharpshooter in a tree not far away, and called Jack's attention to him. Lieut. Gregg continued to advance, however, and after going ten or fifteen feet, in order to get a better view with his field glasses the sharpshooter fired and Jack fell. The man who had seen the Filippino ran forward to where Jack lay, tore open his shirt and examined the wound. The bullet entered the upper right breast and lodged either in or near the heart. 'I have heard he fell without saying a word, and again I have heard he grasped his chest with his hands and said, 'My God!' His death was the saddest of any that has occurred. He was an upright fellow, every inch a man and thoroughly loved by all who knew him. We have sustained a great loss both socially and officially. He was always at the head of his profession and absolutely without fear of personal danger as any man I ever knew."

Another account says: "In the beginning of the fight at Mariquina, Gregg was near Gen. Hale. The horse that Gregg rode had just been shot under him. He was taking off the saddle when he was warned that the shot had been fired by a sharpshooter in a tree near by. Refusing to take cover, as most of the men were doing, the Lieutenant stepped forward and, standing erect, uncased his field glasses to look at the tree. Just as he raised them to his eyes, a puff of smoke was seen in the tree. Gregg put his hand to his breast and fell forward, killed instantly."

## A NAVAL OFFICER ON REAR ADM'L WATSON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As the papers state that Rear Admiral Watson has been selected by the President to succeed to the command of our naval forces in the East, upon the return of Admiral Dewey to the United States it may interest your readers to know what a distinguished officer the President's wise judgment has appointed to this most important position. The writer was at the Naval school for several years with Admiral Watson, and for years after has known well the high estimation in which he is held by the Naval Service. In 1859 we were shipmates on board the U. S. sloop of war Plymouth, as midshipmen on the practice cruise and visited England, France, Spain, and Madeira Island. And as there is an old saying: "You never know a man until you sail with him" I must feel that my appreciation of Admiral Watson is well founded in fact.

Admiral Farragut thus officially commanded Lieut. Watson in his report of the Mobile battle to Secretary Willis. "Lieut. J. Crittenden Watson, my dear lieutenant, has been brought to your notice in former despatches. During the action he was on the poops attending to signals, and performed his duties, as might be expected, thoroughly. He is a scion worthy the noble stock he sprang from, and I command him to your attention." This is indeed a great compliment coming from our illustrious Admiral Farragut.

When the war with Spain commenced he was Governor of the Naval Home at Philadelphia, having been promoted to a Commodore on Nov. 7, 1897. Upon this duty he had associated with him our own fellow citizen, the gallant Lieut. James H. Sears, late flag Lieutenant with Rear Admiral Schley on the Brooklyn at the fight off Santiago when Cervera's squadron was destroyed. Lieut. Sears was promoted yesterday to a Lieutenant Commander, and we are all glad to hear of it.

Rear Admiral Watson's reputation through all his varied duties, through his entire official life, stamp him as an American naval officer of the highest attainments and a most lovable, Christian gentleman, and well worthy to succeed our great Admiral Dewey.

FREDERICK R. SMITH, Commander, U. S. N.

21 Ayers Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY SEAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Judge Advocate General Lemly publishes over his official signature, in an article entitled "Greater Annapolis" in the Criterion, certain statements in which Mr. Ridgley Hunt and Mr. McKim are more or less credited with a part in the origin of the new Naval Academy seal. Will you kindly permit me to state:

1. The seal of the Naval Academy is my design and nobody else's. The motto was devised by me. The design was copyrighted by me, the copyright assigned to the Navy Department with its consent, and the Secretary of the Navy has made due acknowledgement thereof to me.

2. Mr. Ridgley Hunt had nothing whatever to do with originating it. Mr. McKim, of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, simply proportioned it for specific use on the University Club building and added to it the conventional torches as supporters, which he had already placed around several other college seals on the building in order to give uniformity to the whole.

PARK BENJAMIN.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 16, 1899.

Mrs. Charles A. Worden, the widow of the late Capt. Worden, of the 7th Inf., has been spending a few weeks at Fort Sheridan, the guest of Major and Mrs. Coolidge.

Miss Marie Dennison, who has been the guest of her relatives, Major and Mrs. Coolidge, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., left on Thursday last for Detroit, Mich.

Miss Louise Patterson, of Detroit, is visiting her uncle, Maj. Coolidge, the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan.

Mrs. Brown, of the 4th Inf., returned from Manila on the Grant, having made the tour of the world since leaving Fort Sheridan with her husband in January last.

Capt. Mason's two sons, Charles and Sandford, also returned on the Grant, and are making a visit at Highland Park and Fort Sheridan before joining their grandparents, Captain and Mrs. Ross in New York.

Major and Mrs. Coolidge gave a card party to the young people of the post on the 20th in honor of their guests, Miss Dennison and Miss Patterson.

Captain and Mrs. Boughton gave a delightful keno party May 9 in honor of their guests, Miss McGregor and Lieut. White.

On Friday, May 5, the Fort Sheridan Amusement Club will present the farce of "More Blunders Than

One," under the management of Mrs. Capt. Boughton and Dr. Lippincott.

Capt. Wainwright, of the 1st Cav., has been ordered to join his regiment at Fort Meade, Dakota, and, having completed his duties in Chicago, as mustering out officer, left for Fort Meade on May 6. His family will remain at Fort Sheridan.

Capt. Farnsworth, of the 7th Inf., having been relieved from duty in Havana on Gen. Chaffee's staff, has taken command of L Company, of the 7th, now stationed at Fort Sheridan.

Lieut. Dickmann, of the 7th Inf., has been ordered to join his company now at Fort Crook, Neb.

A very amusing farce was acted at the officers' hop room on May 19 by some of the officers and ladies of the post. It was entitled "More Blunders Than One," and gave a great deal of amusement and pleasure to quite a large audience, composed of the inmates of the garrison and their friends. The principal part was taken by Capt. Boughton, who personated a comical, blundering Irishman. He was well supported by Maj. Coolidge, Capt. Farnsworth and Mr. Jewell, Mrs. Jewell, Miss Deems and Miss Helen Wainwright. The stage has never before been furnished or fitted at all with the necessary scenery or a curtain. Stage Manager Walter Lippincott is entitled to much praise for the able manner in which he arranged all the difficult problems.

Miss McGregor, who has been the guest of Mrs. Boughton for several weeks, has returned to her home.

Lieut. Straub has just returned from a short leave. He brought back his wife and two children, who have not before been in the post.

Mrs. Fleming, wife of Lieut. Fleming, 10th Cav., has arrived here to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Grimes, Lieut. Fleming having sailed for Cuba from Fort Bliss.

The friends of Miss Grace Grimes will be glad to know that she is reported much better, she having been very seriously ill.

Miss Johnson, sister of Mrs. Craine, is spending some time here.

Mr. George Adair, son of Surg. Adair, is now with his parents, and will spend the summer vacation from college.

Mrs. Coolidge has a very charming and attractive guest, her niece, Miss Louise Patterson.

Capt. Wainwright, having completed the duty of mustering out the Illinois Volunteer troops, has been relieved from duty in Chicago, and on May 6 left for the post where his troop is stationed, Fort Meade, S. D.

Charlie Mason, the son of Capt. Mason, 4th Inf., who went to Manila with his father, and who has made the trip round the world, returning on the Grant, which carried the 4th to Manila, is visiting Mayhew Wainwright before proceeding to New York to live with his grandfather until Capt. Mason returns.

## "MARRIED MEN IN THE ARMY."

To the Editor of the Army & Navy Journal:

So much attention has of late been directed against married men in the Army and their re-enlistment, that single men like myself cannot help noticing it with surprise. Surely married soldiers with very few exceptions are good men and do their duty, rarely if ever asking privileges not allowed their single brothers in arms. They are no more expense to the Government than single men as they live in rough shacks mostly put up by themselves at their own expense and in their spare time, thus spending their time and money for some good, and they are always present for duty. Of course during the late war it was impossible for most of the married men to give their families proper attention and they are suffering for it now as a married man cannot look sideways or the officer will say to him "you're a married man and I will not re-enlist you when your time expires," although the same officer is married. One officer's wife is more expense and trouble to the Government than all the enlisted men's wives of a whole Army Corps, with their daily drives in Government conveyances, drivers, teams, as well as continually using the Quartermasters, Commissary, and other Government employees to deliver their smallest purchase and attend to their slightest wants. Some of them are not satisfied even with these privileges, as many of them want to, and do command posts. This is not fair, but the fighting is almost over now, at least for a time.

## SINGLE MAN.

We have examined the list of post commanders and do not find the names of any of the Army wives included among them. Nor do we find any Regulation forbidding officers to marry while the enlistment of married men is forbidden by articles 828, 838 and 1404 of the Army Regulation.—EDITOR.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 16, 1899.

Despite the fact that the weather was stormy for the first time this season, the attendance at the baseball game on Saturday, May 13, was as large, if not larger, than on the previous Saturday. The opposing team was the Wesleyan nine. The result was a victory for West Point, with a score of 10 to 5. The game on Saturday, May 20, will be played with the team from Columbia College, that on May 27 with Cornell and on June 3 a game will be played with the team of the 7th Regiment, N. Y. The following is the score of the game on Saturday, May 14; Wesleyan 5 West Point 10. Wesleyan team—Anderson, short stop; McNaughton, 2d base; Raymond, 1st base; Terrell, 3d base; Townsend (Captain), right field; Turell, left field; Dodds, catcher; Thompson, center field; Lufkin, Garman, pitchers. West Point team—Herr, center field; McIntyre, left field; Dougherty, right field; Brown, L. (Captain), pitcher; Ennis, 1st base; Hobson, catcher; Lahn, short stop; Abbott, 2d base; Sterling, 3d base.

Among the visitors at the Cadet hop in the evening were Miss Hart, a guest of Miss Davis; Miss Manning, Miss Ellis, Miss Adams, Miss Wetherell and Miss Weed. The guests were received by Mrs. Jersey and Cadet Wesson.

Lieut. Frank C. Jewell has been a recent guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bruff.

Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., and Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 4th Cav., have, at their own requests, received orders to join their regiment at the close of the present academic year.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. McK. Saltzman spent a day at the post last week. Miss Mahan is a guest of Mrs. Michie. Lieut. H. L. Newbold, 7th Art., spent Sunday, May 14, at the Point as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Davis. Col. and Mrs. Tilford have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cameron. Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Bradley have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Shipman. Col. and Mrs. Hawkins are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hawkins.

Prof. and Mrs. Bass arrived at the post on Tuesday, and will remain until June as guests at the hotel.

Col. W. F. Spurgin, 16th Inf., bade farewell to his friends at the post, and left early in the week to join

his regiment at Fort Crook, Nebraska. This regiment is under orders for duty in the Philippines.

Col. Spurgin's family expects to remain at the post during the summer, joining him in August or September.

Lieut. Malvera Hill Barnum is now performing the duties of Quartermaster.

The usual liberal patronage is solicited for the Fresh Air Sale, to be held at Prof. Larned's quarters on Friday, May 19.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 16.

The unexpected happened yesterday in one of the prettiest races ever rowed on the Severn. It was nip and tuck from beginning to end between Columbia and the Cadets in their eight-oar shell race, two miles, straight away. There was much hemming and hawing over water and tides, and it was not until 4 o'clock that the conditions were favorable and preliminaries arranged, and the word was given to start. The Cadets took the water in a flash and ahead of their opponents, and began to go to the lead at once, both crews rowing about thirty strokes to the minute. The water was rough, and made both crews froth at the oars, but it did not interfere a great deal with the speed.

For the first half mile the boats kept well together. Both crews pulled the same stroke, the Cadets seeming to have a heavier pull. At three-quarters of a mile the Cadets had drawn a length ahead, and so they kept the distance, until the first mile was past. The Cadets, who had the southwestern course, had gotten so far below the Santee that they had to make a sweep outward to pass it. Here was a tussie, and Columbia drew towards the Cadets, but the sailors still held the lead, and passed the Santee's wharf, which was filled with a dense crowd of Cadets, to their great delight, at least a half length ahead of Columbia.

Now it was Columbia's turn. Amid yelling of Cadets and whistling of Academy boats in anticipation of victory, they laid to their oars undaunted. Then they sprang for the finish. Three hundred yards remained. Up went Columbia's stroke to thirty-four, and their faithful cedar shell responded to the new impulse, and away it sprang to the good. The Cadets saw the new motive force, and put on steam, too, and sawed ahead of Columbia, but could not hold their place, for, whether worn out or not, the "Varsity" boys had the better stroke and strength, and, to the dismay of the Cadets' supporters, crossed the finish line a third of a length ahead of the Cadets. The coxswain of Columbia gave the first news to the shore of their victory by waving his shirt, and the crowds understood the telegram.

The time of Columbia was 12 minutes and 8 seconds, the Cadets two seconds later. Opinions vary as to where the Cadets lost the race, one opinion being that the crew went too far to the southwest in their course, and lost on the bend to get in a straight line with the finish. Columbia's men claim that that course, by the aid of the tide, gave the Cadets their first lead, and that the cause of the Cadets' defeat was that they pulled too fast at first, and played out at last.

Dr. Peet, the manager of Columbia, was all smiles as he saw his victorious crew take off their scanty rowing garments in their boat-house, and put on the garb of the street. The crew themselves were hilarious with songs and busy sending telegrams to friends. At the other side of the float the weather was very blue with the Cadets.

The officers of the course were: Mr. H. E. Pierrepont, of Columbia, referee; Dr. Paul J. Dashiel, of Lehigh, starter; judges for Columbia: R. Macay, of Columbia; Lieut. H. Osterhaus, of the Naval Academy, for the Naval Academy.

The crews were:

Cadets.	Weight.	Positions.	Weight.	Columbia.
Parker.	162	1	152½	Thomas.
Tomb.	164	2	149½	Lawrence.
Horning.	168	3	171½	Meyer.
Hutchins.	160	4	173½	Le Prince.
Williams.	174	5	175	Nash.
Fremont.	165	6	161	Nash (Capt.)
Gannon.	161	7	168	Erdal.
Timmons.	179	8	161	Falconer.
Bingham.	85	(Cox.)	112	Bogue.

Coach of Cadets, R. Armstrong, Yale; coach of Columbia, Dr. Walter B. Peet, of Columbia.

The baseball game between the Naval Cadets and Maryland University resulted: Cadets 4, University 11. The Naval Officers, including in the team some of the six-year Cadets, alone saved the day for the Academy. In their game with the Gentlemen's Club of Baltimore they beat it by one run.

The victorious Columbia crew left Sunday morning, and, in spite of the day, they could not refrain, as they went to the depot, making the streets ring with their happy songs. The Navy may take comfort that whatever they can learn from the unanticipated end of Saturday's test of skill and strength, may be utilized to their advantage in the two hard tussles yet to come with Pennsylvania and Yale. The conduct of Columbia was well calculated to give the Cadets too much confidence in themselves. Columbia wanted odds in their favor in betting; would, when practicing here, break terribly with the oars, and, above all, was heard the reproaches of their friends, "You are rowing rotten." When the real test came, the Columbians had health enough in their stroke to cross the finish line first, and to drain the over-confident Cadets' backers, including Cadets, of many a shining dollar.

Mrs. Brainard, wife of Lieut. Frederick R. Brainard, U. S. N., and son, have returned to Annapolis, after a visit of several months in New York. Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Comdr. R. Wainwright, gave a dance to her friends on Saturday on the Santee. Miss Atwood, who has been visiting Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Lieut. Charles W. Bartlett, U. S. N., has returned to her home. Comdr. W. J. Barnett, of the U. S. S. Saratoga, paid his family here last week. Mrs. Grinnell, of New York, paid a visit last week to Mrs. Knight, wife of Lieut. A. M. Knight, U. S. N. Mrs. Parrish, of Portsmouth, Va., is visiting Mrs. Tilly, wife of Comdr. Tilley. Miss Murray, daughter of Pay Dir. James D. Murray, U. S. N., has returned to Annapolis from a visit to Pittsburgh and other points. Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, Perry Garst, E. K. Moore and Richard Wainwright, on duty at the Naval Academy, have received their commissions as Commanders, U. S. N.

The following candidates reported for admission to the Naval Academy on Monday: Charles Belknap, Jr., Massachusetts; Thomas Ward, New York; George N. Thompson, Pennsylvania; Clevon W. McKenzie, Pennsylvania; W. Anerum, South Carolina; James D. Wilson, Indiana; Samuel S. Howze, Alabama; Theodore J. Surman, Illinois; John S. Arwine, Indiana; Harry S. Hepburn, Indiana; Daniel T. Ghent, Texas; Alfred T. Brisbin, Pennsylvania; William C. McKinney, Texas; Charles E. Smith, Ohio; Christ J. Hickman, Kentucky; George F. Ownsby, Tennessee; Frank J. Sadler, Alabama; Hugh O. Donaldson, Tennessee; Charles C. Moses, Alabama.

May 20, 1899.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

309

## SIGNAL SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Hdqrs. Mil. Div., Pacific and 8th A. C.  
Office of Chief Signal Officer,  
Ayuntamiento, Manila, P. I., March 4, 1899.

Chief Signal Officer.

Sir:—I have the honor to report as follows for the month of February:

As previously indicated, the situation at the beginning of the month was practically that of hostile armies in contact; our men chafing at the restraint, the insurgents believing us held back by fear alone, each eager to get at the other. In anticipation of trouble, a company of signalmen was assigned to each division of the Army. The positions assigned the various commands in case of action were such as to encompass the city with a line of battle, the flanks of which rested on the bay. At each flank a flag-station was established for communication with the ships of the Navy, anchored off shore in position to enfilade an attacking enemy.

Our relations with the Filipinos were so strained, and their hostilities so apparent, that on several occasions the call to arms had been sounded. At these times, the rapid assembling of the Army in position had the practical effect of developing shortcomings and perfecting preparations, so that, when the outbreak actually occurred, everything moved without friction, and without mishap save to the telegraph. Orders had been issued, enjoining upon guards and patrols that tampering with telegraph lines be not permitted. In the darkness of night, however, the long stretches to advanced outposts—especially those through thickly settled native districts—were at the mercy of the hostile element, despite the most constant watchfulness, and as soon as firing began the exterior lines north of the Pasig went down at once. It was most comforting, however, to see rockets almost immediately, announcing disrupted circuit, attack, and ability to withstand, from each of the threatened positions.

On the night of the 4th, about 8:30 o'clock, rifle shots were heard from the direction of Santa Mesa, a suburb eastward of town, held by the 1st Nebraska. The firing soon grew to such proportions as to leave no doubt of its meaning, and shortly despatches came in stating that the affair began by our patrol halting an insurgent, who refused to obey; that shot was then fired at him, but without returning the shot, he went back to his blockhouse, from which point the insurgent guard fired at random in the direction of our patrol, who returned the fire. A number of scattering shots on both sides then followed. The Nebraskans at once turned out, and it was not long before the action became general.

The signal company north of the river had been divided into detachments, each assigned to the care of a special outpost and the telegraph lines leading thereto from the general system within town. It was on this part of the system that the first attack was made, Capt. Edgar Russel, in command of the company, immediately sent Lieut. F. H. Bailey with his detachment, suitable transportation, and abundant material, to the right of the division, and Lieut. C. H. Gordon with part of his men to the left, and part to the mouth of the Pasig for communication with the Navy.

In the district south of the Pasig, the 1st Company, commanded by Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., at the alarm took stations, one party, under Lieut. E. E. Kelly, at Malate Fort, for communication by wire through the general system and by flag with the Navy; a second at Blockhouse No. 11, under Lieut. George S. Gibbs, Jr., and another at Singalong outpost, under 1st Class Sergeant Philip C. Knapp. At daybreak of the 5th, a detachment sent to the aid of the 18th Company by Lieut. Kilbourne, who accompanied it, was returned to its post, and both signal companies soon had their work well in hand. Our troops almost immediately took the initiative, and, advancing in all directions, ran the battle line flush with the farthest outpost, and in many instances passing beyond the outer telegraph station, so that it became necessary to carry forward the wires. This part of the work was executed with celerity, and at all times, after the first disheartening breakdown, it was possible for the different commanders to transmit and receive instructions with speed and certainty, and the increase in the use of the wire due to field operations may be somewhat judged from the fact that the number of messages handled on the day preceding the battle was 515, and on Feb. 5, the day of the action, was 1,120 since which time the use of the telegraph has steadily increased, to-day showing the messages handled to be 1,200, with a total of 30,534 for the month, and so great a dependence has come to be placed on this method of communication that instructions have been issued, permitting only such as have a military bearing to be handled on occasions when the rush is greatest.

It is questioned if an opportunity ever offered where the telegraph could be more effectively used by an army than in the present case. Our operations thus far have been entirely on interior lines, the movement of troops simply entailing the rapid running forward of light lines. In the case of the Caloocan fight (an occasion on which an advance required the laying of considerable wire), a telegraph office set up at the extreme front was ready within a few minutes after the forward movement had ceased, and the division commander announced his success and the results almost immediately after his achievement. During the burning of the northern part of the town and the invasion of Tondo on the 23d, a field office was cut in in the heart of the blazing district almost as soon as operations for expelling the insurgents had become effective.

It is possible to reach any command, depot, outpost or individual of the Army, from twenty-nine different telegraph offices, the only delay being consequent on the great volume of business, and the necessity for precedence in order of importance. The greatest credit is due the signal officers and men who have made this extensive telegraph system so perfect that in case of engagements at any part of the long line of battle commanders co-operate with certainty, surgeons receive prompt information and have their ambulances almost immediately on the ground, and the supply departments send their transportation, ammunition, rations, etc., where required, without the least delay.

## HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

To Capt. Russel is due the greatest credit for the operations on the north, the front of the line of battle of which he was to keep himself and commanders informed being something over ten miles in length. It is not unlikely that personally he finds most satisfaction in the rough, dangerous work performed by himself, officers and men under the heavy fire of the 5th or during the advance on Caloocan; but it is probable that the commander whose division he served would award equal

credit for the success of his service with the fleet, with the parties advancing to capture the waterworks, and for his general efficiency in anticipating needs and improvising means under the trying conditions of lack of men and suitable material for so great a field of operations.

So also with Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., in charge of communications for Anderson's Division. To his credit falls the performance of one of the most conspicuous and telling acts of that hot day, the 5th, when, under fire at short range of a body of insurgents esconced in Paco Church, and in the line of fire of our own infantry, he personally effected the repair of an important wire.

Lieut. F. H. Bailey gave ample evidence of thoroughness and reliability in his extensive line work from Santa Mesa to the Deposito, and thence to the Pumping Station, and in fearlessly connecting up blockhouses and advanced points.

Lieut. Charles H. Gordon's excellent work on the shore in maintaining communication with the Navy, though cut off with his party and under fire off and on for thirty-six hours, is another instance of devotion to duty and its intelligent performance. Lieut. E. E. Kelly's operations at Fort Malate and thence forward to Pasal are practically the counterpart of his achievements in the opposite direction at the capture of Manila. Lieut. George S. Gibbs, Jr.'s duties took him to the front with the left of Anderson's Division, and he performed them under the fire encountered by King's Brigade with such correctness and judgment as to gain, on the field, the personal commendation of the brigade commander.

The peculiar effect of battle action on the sick is a remarkable feature of the outbreak. Notwithstanding the large number of wounded added to the list, the number of patients remaining in hospital, at the end of the first day's fighting, was less than at the beginning. Four of the signal officers had long been prostrated by typhoid fever, and their convalescence had been exasperatingly slow. The strongest of these, Lieut. A. J. Rudd, reported for duty at once, but was not permitted immediately to take the field, though entrusted with charge of the central station. A chance to participate in the capture of Caloocan, however, set him up, and made a well man of him immediately, and, being given the opportunity, he ran the wire to the front over the open line of railway under continuous fire from start to finish, and so beneficial has been the result of intense action that he has been continuously on duty ever since, most of the time at the immediate front.

Capt. E. A. McKenna, convalescing at the Corregidor Hospital, heard of the fighting at Manila, and came at once, and though still apparently unfit for duty, took command of his company on the 11th, and has added to his already exceedingly bright record by the most efficient service in skirmishes, engagements, and advances that have since fallen to the share of the 1st Division. He, too, has been made well.

Though it seemed hardly prudent that Capt. Philip J. Perkins should be allowed to leave the hospital so soon, he has not been content until assigned duties within his strength, and is now in the midst of organizing and equipping the new Signal Company recently authorized since the tremendous expansion of business has developed the inadequacy of the present force.

As to the men, no tax upon their endurance or resolution, however irksome, has interfered with the most vigorous performance of duty, and they respond to each new call with unabated zeal, though fully appreciating the risks involved and expecting only a fair show and a fighting chance for distinction. It is well-nigh impossible to overestimate the hardships of their work and the faithfulness with which duties of the highest order entrusted to their execution are carried out. It has never wharfed to see the usual sight. The ships having been my lot to serve with a more conscientious, resourceful class of men, and though inexperienced in field work at the beginning, their service has been so continuous that now they are veterans and at the height of their usefulness. Without them and their tireless work at the telegraph, endless confusion would prevail, and so greatly have they been appreciated that four commissions for merit have already been gained from their ranks.

The following have rendered especially conspicuous service: Sergt. Thomas A. McKinstry, Corps. William F. Schoeneman and Fred Shadla and 1st Class Pvt. Tracy E. Inman, in repairing lines under heavy fire, and Sergt. Dan L. Hopkins for similar work through a burning village; Corp. Fred Geilerman in carrying wounded from the field under fire; Sergts. Emmet R. Jones and William W. Howser, Corp. Fritx M. Biebel and 1st Class Pvt. Allen B. Forman in maintaining signals with the Navy from Fort Malate, while compelled to stand on the ramparts under fire, Howser and Biebel also marking the advance of the line with flags during a charge; Sergts. Paul O. Paulson, David T. Flannery and Arthur A. Alexander and Pvt. Allen Kirby, for excellence of their service in signaling under fire at Caloocan; Sergt. Augustus N. Maxelner and 1st Class Pts. John K. Weir and Clarence J. Rendergast for long and trying service under fire at outposts, and 1st Class Pvt. Herschell B. Young for carrying an important despatch to blockhouse in face of a heavy fire.

In the construction of telegraph lines through the burning district at Iloilo the men suffered greatly from the smoke and heat, and occasionally received a scattering fire. The signal party sent with the force to capture Jaro worked in the midst of a sharp action. Later the office of the Captain of the port was put into communication with the Navy. The Provost Marshal's office, Iloilo, the 18th Infantry at Jaro, Gen. Miller's headquarters at the junction of Jaro and Molo Roads, and the headquarters of the Tennessee Regiment at Molo Bridge were in telegraphic communication, the office being operated day and night in consequence of the unsettled conditions. On the 26th Lieut. Cannon accompanied a reconnaissance of the 1st Tennessee through and beyond Molo, and northward across the Iloilo River; a force of several hundred insurgents was met and put to flight; signals directing movements and positions of troops during the fray are reported to have materially assisted in operations.

A most interesting series of photographs has been taken during action. The work has been executed under the personal supervision of Capt. George E. Lawrence, many of the pictures representing actual battle scenes, to secure which has necessitated the exposure of Lawrence to sharp fire repeatedly; the prints and original negatives are already sent to Washington.

Just before the outbreak it had become evident that the Cavite cable would not last much longer. The Manila reach, consisting of light insulated wire, had become so weak that just after the opening of hostilities, while buoying the joint, it gave way. The old cable was grappled and the new pieces spliced on and laid with such expedition that the interruption of communication with Cavite was hardly noticeable. Much credit is due to Lieut. Edward E. Kelly for his management of the technical part of the work. The cable is laid sufficiently in shore to avoid the anchorage of heavy craft, but in sufficient depth to insure against probability of interference by insurgents. Very respectfully, etc.

R. E. THOMPSON,  
C. S. O., and Lieut. Col. Vols.

## OUR VOLUNTEERS IN MANILA.

The editorial contention we made a few weeks ago that the letters of Volunteers depreciating the manly qualities of our men in the Philippines were too absurd to be believed is being supported by other letters from the point that tell of deeds that everybody would look for in American soldiers. Capt. Frank E. Adams, of Company D, 1st Washington Volunteers, in a letter published in the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" describes as follows what happened when the company was ordered to clear out and burn a big stone church in which one rebel had lingered too long for a final shot at the invaders: "We now left the church, as the fire was very hot, and I had just reformed the company when we heard loud cries for help at the southwest corner. Looking over that way, I saw an insurgent standing in the window with his arms through the iron bars or grating and his hands clasped, while he pleaded in Spanish for us to save him from the flames. I sent Corp. Waters and a squad to endeavor to pry the bars apart. They worked manfully, but had no means of bending the iron, and had about concluded to shoot the fellow when they thought of digging a stone from the wall beneath the window. Out came their bayonets, and how the mortar did fly! I now saw that the eaves would soon fall, and sent orders for them to withdraw, but they kept at their work, and I saw them drag the fellow out and jump back just as the roof and eaves fell on the spot that had just been occupied. The names of the men are Corp. Hugh Waters, Alfred Welch, George Winkler, and Pvt. E. T. Williams, all of Co. D."

Referring to the reports in certain papers that the Volunteers in the Philippines are anxious to get home, etc., the St. Paul "Globe" publishes a letter in which John F. Pewters, a private in Co. G, 13th Minnesota Regiment, tells about the taking of Malabon, and how after fighting all day he worked all night helping bullocks to drag through the jungle to the front heavy carts loaded with "grub and cartridges." And for all this he found a sufficient reward in the thought of duty done and a few words of commendation from his Colonel. Best of the letter is its close, which runs thus: "Don't worry about me. I am well, and if I should be among the wounded or — I dropped for my country as thousands have done before. Every one must die, and if it's God's will that I die in battle, so be it. I notice all kinds of stories about us in the papers from home, and half of them are lies. We are all right and will go home when this war is over and not before. At least I won't go home until I go with my regiment. We are veterans now, and can stand anything that comes along."

## FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

May 12, 1899.

Mrs. A. C. Girard, wife of Col. Girard, Surg., U. S. A., after a few days' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Bush, was hurried off to San Francisco to see her eldest daughter, Mrs. Jeuks, wife of Lieut. Jenks, 24th Inf., who with her husband, sails for the Klondike the first of the week.

Mrs. Robert Fleming and her little son George left the first of the week for Fort Sheridan, where they will visit Mrs. Grimes, the mother of Mrs. Fleming, until the fall, when they will join Lieut. Fleming in Cuba.

Mr. Wilbur Denel, of Joliet, Ill., is visiting his uncle, Maj. Logan.

Mrs. Macomb, wife of Capt. A. C. Macomb, 5th Cav., is expected to return to the post soon, and it is understood that Capt. Macomb will spend a well deserved leave here from the wilds of Porto Rico, where he has been since July of last year.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bush entertained a number of their friends most delightfully on May 9. Lieut. Bush, who is a finished musician, played several selections, delighting his hearers. Miss Myrtle Logan sang, and a very pleasant feature of the evening was a serenade by four soldiers of Co. A, who have beautiful voices, which to the accompaniment of their guitars and mandolins made very sweet music. After the musical programme had been finished ices and cakes were served. Those present were Dr. and Mrs. Baird, Maj. Woodward, Lieut. and Mrs. Fleming, Lieut. Miller, Miss Miller, Chaplain and Mrs. Kelly, Miss Evelyn Logan, Miss Myrtle Logan and Mr. Fred Logan.

Co. A, 24th Inf., gave a farewell ball to their friends of Troop I, of the 4th Cavalry. It was held in the post hall and an enjoyable time was had by all.

Co. A, 24th Inf., commenced target practice the first of the week under command of Lieut. Bush.

The cavalry troop in command of Lieut. Fleming left Thursday for Galveston, from which point they will sail for Cuba. Maj. Woodward remained at the post on sick leave.

John Whistler, a British soldier surrendered at Saratoga, who was the grandfather of Gen. J. N. G. Whistler, remained in America after the Revolution was over and took up farming at Hagerstown, Md. He married Lady Anna Bishop, daughter of Sir Edward Bishop. He made but little success at farming and when the levies were called out in 1791, he went out as Sergeant Major in Gaither's Battalion of Col. Darke's Regiment. He distinguished himself by holding a fort on Walnut Hill with 40 men against 1,000 Indians for several days, for which act he was promoted to Lieutenant and Adjutant of Gaither's Battalion. At the end of the war Maj. Gaither and Lieut. Whistler were commissioned in the Regular Army April 11, 1792. Lieut. John Whistler being commissioned as Ensign. When the Army was reorganized June 15, 1813, he held the rank of Captain in the 1st Infantry (now the 3d Infantry). In consequence of the law retaining but one member of a family in the service, upon reorganization, he insisted that his oldest son William should remain in the service, and he was honorably discharged. In 1817 he was appointed Military Storekeeper of Ordinance, which he held until his death Sept. 3, 1820. He held the brevet of Major. His youngest son, J. N. G. Whistler, was born in the 3d Infantry and also served in the 3d Infantry to the grade of Captain. He married Eliza Cobham Hall, daughter of Maj. Nathaniel Nye Hall, who led the sortie of Fort Erie, and granddaughter of the Hon. Francis Bloodgood, of Albany. Capt. G. N. Whistler, 3d Artillery, who was also born in 3d Infantry, is the eldest son of the General.

The release of the French merchant steamer Olinde Rodriguez, under the decision of the United States Supreme Court this week doubtless will be followed by the presentation to the State Department of a claim for indemnity. The Rodriguez is now at New York, and has been out of service for nine months pending a final decision. It is understood the claim will cover the loss on these nine months, the loss on the original cargo, as well as compensation for the indignity which the Captain and crew claim to have suffered by reason of the seizure by the cruiser New Orleans.

## THE ARMY.

Continued from page 908.

Bradford, 17th U. S. Inf.; Horace P. Hobbs, 17th U. S. Inf.; Rhinelander Waldo, 17th U. S. Inf.; John R. Thomas, Jr., 17th U. S. Inf.; Ralph McCoy, 20th U. S. Inf.; Arthur M. Shipp, 20th U. S. Inf.; Walter B. McCaskey, 21st U. S. Inf.; Thomas L. Brewer, 21st U. S. Inf.; George E. Ball, 21st U. S. Inf. (W. D., May 12.)

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Murray Baldwin, from the 11th U. S. Inf. to the 18th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis P. Shriver, from the 18th U. S. Inf. to the 11th U. S. Inf., Co. F. (W. D., May 15.)

## COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Hamilton, May 17. Detail: Capt. Elbridge R. Hills, Luigi Lomia, Samuel E. Allen, O. M. Thomas Ridgway, Adj't., 1st Lieut. Brook Payne, 2d Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, and Harrison Hall, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, 5th Art.; J. A. (S. O. 10, D. E., May 13.)

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 22. Detail: Maj. Henry Jackson, Capt. Henry L. Ripley, Adj't., John B. McDonald, John W. Heard, Q. M., 1st Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, Frank A. Barton, Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. William D. Chitt, 3d Cav., J. A. (D. E., May 17.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., May 15. Detail: Maj. C. Lebo, 6th Cav.; Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav.; Ramsay D. Potts, 3d Art.; Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav.; Harry R. Anderson, 4th Art.; Adelbert Cronkite, 4th Art.; Charles A. Bennett, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, 3d Art.; 2d Lieuts. August C. Nissen, 6th Cav.; Hanson B. Black, 4th Art.; James F. McKinley, 6th Cav.; Stuart Helmzelman, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, 4th Art., J. A. (D. M., May 11.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Willets Point, N. Y., May 19. Detail: Capt. John Mills, C. of E.; William L. Silbert, C. of E.; 1st Lieuts. George P. Howell, John C. Oakes, Louis C. Wolf, C. of E.; 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Alstaetter, C. of E., and 2d Lieut. John E. Stephens, 7th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, C. of E., J. A. (W. D., May 16.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Crook, Neb., May 11. Detail: Maj. Henry S. T. Harris, Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. William C. McFarland, 16th Inf.; Capt. Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Isaac Erwin, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin T. Simmon, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James B. Gowen, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. David B. Mulliken, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stanley H. Ford, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank D. Wickham, 16th Inf.; Judge Adv. (D. M., May 8.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, May 15, 1899. Detail: Capt. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf.; Capt. Solomon E. Sparrow, 21st Inf.; Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert W. Rose, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fredrik L. Kundersen, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Herbert A. White, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William D. Conrad, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Mathew C. Smith, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. James E. Bell, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. James B. Allison, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry A. Hanigan, U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick R. De Funik, Jr., U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., 19th Inf.; Judge Adv. (D. L., May 8.)

## ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M. Dept.; Capts. George K. Hunter, 3d U. S. Cav.; W. K. Wright, 4th U. S. Inf., to meet at Jefferson Bks., Mo., May 17, 1899, for the purpose of giving a thorough test to Daly's school system of packing, and to report fully upon the relative advantages for the Government service of (1) Daly's aprejoe; (2) the aprejoe as now used; (3) Moore's pack saddle. (W. D., May 13.)

A Board of Survey will meet at the Army Building, New York City, to fix the responsibility for loss of tentage at Havana, for which Capt. Isaac W. Littell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., is responsible. Detail: Capt. Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William P. Pence, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Gohn, 14th Inf. (S. O. 109, D. E., May 12.)

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Detail: Lieut. Cols. Gilbert S. Carpenter, 7th U. S. Inf.; Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A.; Maj. Charles L. Helzmann, Surg., U. S. A.; John H. Calef, 1st U. S. Art.; William H. H. Crowell, 6th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Clermont L. Best, 1st U. S. Art., Recorder. (W. D., May 18.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of such persons as may be designated for appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the Army. Detail: Maj. George H. Torney, Surg.; Capt. Elon F. Willcox, 6th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Richard B. Paddock, 6th U. S. Cav.; Charles D. Rhodes, 6th U. S. Cav.; Basil H. Dutcher, Asst. Surg.; George C. Barnhardt, 6th U. S. Cav., Recorder. (W. D., May 16.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at the call of its president, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Richard O'Dowd, Co. A, 16th Inf., for the position of Post Quartermaster Sergeant, U. S. A. Detail: Maj. Henry C. Ward, 16th Inf.; Capt. William Stanton, 6th Cav.; Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., A. Q. M. (D. M., May 8.)

A Board, to consist of Lieut. Col. William L. Haskin, 2d U. S. Art.; Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surg., U. S. V.; Maj. Abiel L. Smith, C. S. Chief C. S. of the Division, will convene May 15, 1899, to fully examine into the subject of any desired changes in the rations for troops serving in Cuba. The report will go into the dietetics fully, giving reasons for advised changes, and is authorized to call upon officers or enlisted men of long service in the tropics for such information as it may desire. (D. Cuba, May 6.)

**EXTRA PAY.**—Men are entitled to two months' extra pay, but company commanders must state the fact on final statements; if they serve out of States they are entitled to two months' extra pay, if within the States to one month's extra pay. Trouble is company commanders think they are assuming a responsibility in making entry on final, when in fact they are simply certifying to a fact."

Capt. George F. Chase and Daniel L. Tate, 3d U. S. Cav., are detailed as members, and 2d Lieut. William R. Smedberg, Jr., 4th U. S. Cav., as recorder, of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Augusta, Ga., vice Maj. James N. Allison, Comy. of Subsistence, U. S. A., Winfield S. Edgerly, 7th U. S. Cav., and Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th U. S. Cav., relieved. (W. D., May 13.)

One troop of cavalry, to be selected by the C. O., Camp Columbia, will proceed to Camp Young, Guanajay, Cuba, on May 1, for ten days' detached service. This troop will be relieved by another troop from this camp on the 9th of May, and will return to Buena Vista May 10; and thereafter the troop on duty at Guanajay will be relieved so as to rejoin its station here after ten days' detached service, unless unforeseen circumstances prevent. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., April 28.)

2d Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, 13th Inf., and 2d Lieut. E. E. Haskell, 21st Inf., having reported for temporary duty, will proceed to San Francisco and report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. of California. (D. E., May 10.)

The following officers will report for duty as indicated: Maj. Eugene Coffin, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to the Chief Paymaster of the Department; A. A. Surg. Robert J. MacAdory, U. S. A., to the Chief Surgeon of the Department. (D. P. and 8th Corps, April 7.)

The following named officers are detailed as mustering officers to supervise the physical examination of officers and enlisted men of volunteer regiments previous to discharge: Capt. W. H. Chatfield, 5th Inf., for detachment, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., Baracoa; 1st Lieut. W. F. Martin, 5th Inf., for 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., Guantnamo; Capt. J. M. T. Partello, 5th Inf.; for 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., Gibara and Holguin; Capt. Wilson Y. Stamper, 5th Inf., for 4th U. S. Vol. Inf., Manzanillo. (D. S., April 28.)

2d Lieut. William L. Reed, U. S. Inf., Judge Adv. D. P. R., May 3.)

G. O. No. 95 provides for the following changes of stations of troops: Battery B, 3d Artillery, from Fort Monroe, to report to Commanding General, Department of California for assignment to duty. One company, 24th Infantry, from Fort Russell, and one company, 24th Infantry, from Fort Douglas, to be selected by the Commanding General Department of the Colorado, to report to Commanding General Department of California for assignment. By direction of Secretary of War the garrison of Fort Washakie will be withdrawn, and Troop E, 1st Cavalry, now garrisoning the post, will be transferred to Fort Robinson, Nebraska, at such time as in the opinion of the Department Commander may be for the best interests of the service.

## SPECIAL ORDERS, MAY 18, H. Q. A.

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Chas. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf.

Maj. John B. Guthrie, 15th Inf., is detailed to represent War Department as member of Board of Management of Government exhibit at Pan-American Exposition on Niagara frontier, to be held at Buffalo, during year 1901.

Capt. James M. Burns, 7th Inf., having been found physically disqualified for duties of Major of Infantry, his retirement as a Major is announced.

Maj. James Allen, Signal Corps, will proceed to New York City on official business.

Maj. Frank H. Edmunds, 15th Inf., is transferred to the 1st Inf., and will join that regiment.

## FROM THE ISLANDS.

The 4th U. S. Vols., Col. James S. Pettit, on board, the U. S. transport Dixie, Capt. Gunn, arrived at Quarantine, New York, May 15, from Manzanillo, Cuba. This regiment was recruited principally in Virginia and the District of Columbia. Corp. Daniel E. Hammond, of Co. G, died of acute intestinal trouble and peritonitis, and was buried at sea on May 13.

The manifesto of Gen. Gomez, feverishly awaited for some days at Havana, appeared May 18. It was a sad disappointment to the anti-American faction, as he advised the Cubans to accept the money offered by the United States, and to practice patience.

Information has reached the War Department that the transport Newport, which left San Francisco April 29 for Manila with two light batteries, 202 men and 8 officers, met with an accident April 30 when about sixty miles this side of Honolulu. The accident was of such a nature that the vessel was compelled to signal a mail steamer for assistance to Honolulu. As there is no cable communication between this country and Honolulu, this information came unofficially in a letter from one of the officers on board the Newport. It is not known how long the vessel was detained at Honolulu, and it is therefore uncertain when she will arrive at Manila.

The transport Meade which left Ponce, Porto Rico, early in the week for New York with the 19th Infantry on board, ran on a reef near Ponce and suffered an injury which caused a brief delay. Divers were procured and upon examination found that the vessel had two holes of less than two inches which were quickly repaired. A telegram to the Quartermaster General from Quartermaster Clem at Ponce conveyed the information that the accident was not serious and that the Meade would probably get away from Ponce for New York on Sunday.

May 14 sixty members of the 49th Iowa Volunteers, which was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., May 13, were arrested by the police and city detectives on the charge of malicious mischief and destroying the property of others.

The transport Kilpatrick, which arrived at New York, May 15, from Cuba, brought 400 soldiers of the 8th Cavalry, whose terms of enlistment have expired. They were in charge of Lieut. G. E. Stooke and Surg. R. H. Zanner. The transport Florida also arrived with 337 officers and privates of the 8th Cavalry and 15th Infantry, most of whom have served their time.

The most interesting incident this week in any of our island possessions where peace reigns was the strife among the Cubans over the question whether the old soldiers should surrender their arms in accordance with the terms of the agreement regarding the distribution of the \$3,000,000. Gen. Maximo Gomez informed Gov. Gen. Brooke on May 15 that he must withdraw from the plan for distributing the \$3,000,000 appropriated to the payment of the Cuban troops to the extent that he will not name other commissioners to replace those originally named by him who have refused to serve. Gen. Gomez said he could no longer represent the Cuban Army, because a cabal, composed of many of the subordinate commanders, existed to oppose and, if possible, defeat the plans for partitioning the money. Therefore he thought that if he left Gen. Brooke free the latter would be able to act with equal effectiveness alone. Gen. Brooke expressed sympathy with Gen. Gomez and said that he regretted the position he had taken. But, the American commander added, if his decision was unchangeable he would proceed to deal with the question alone. Gen. Brooke has the rolls of the privates and non-commissioned officers, who are willing to accept \$75 each, and this amount will be offered on the conditions previously laid down, that they give up their arms, a provision distasteful to the Cubans, who think this would leave them helpless.

Both Gen. Gomez and the Governor General feel that the privates ought not to lose their share in the American gratuity merely because the schemes of certain high officers in the Cuban Army have interposed obstacles. Gen. Gomez has written a history of his relation to the army payment question. It includes the correspondence that has passed between himself and the Governor General, and it is intended to make his position clear to the public and to contrast his conduct favorably with that of other Cuban leaders.

The meeting of the Veterans' Association in Havana May 16, did much to clear the way for a peaceful solution of the question of disbandment. There was some talk of forcible resistance to the proposition to give up their arms, but the overwhelming majority favored standing by the agreement between Gen. Gomez and Gen. Brooke. After a hot debate the proposal of Gen. Calazo that the arms of the Cuban soldiers be turned over to the municipal authorities was adopted by a big majority.

Maj. Gen. Wood, of the province of Santiago, returned from a visit to Manzanillo on May 16. He found that the people are beginning to work on the small plantations and poverty is rapidly decreasing. The country people told him they had no fear of brigands and that the reports of lawlessness are sent out by Cubans who are antagonistic to the Americans.

According to Maj. Davies, the Chief Sanitary Officer, there have been only five cases of yellow fever in Havana from Jan. 1 to May 15, which shows the good sanitary work of the Americans.

The recent discharge of half the troops stationed in the island of Porto Rico brought about a condition of affairs for which the officers at San Juan and the civil authorities were totally unprepared. After the termination of the actual hostilities there was a rush of volunteers to get out of the service and the department offi-

cials were overwhelmed with applications for discharge from the impatient volunteers. When Secretary Alger came to Porto Rico he was strenuously importuned by many of the volunteers to grant them immediate discharge. He directed Gen. Henry to discharge these applicants at once. About April 15 fully a thousand soldiers had been discharged and had received their final statements. Most of these men congregated in San Juan and Ponce where hotel accommodations are limited and the cost of living very high. Recently several hundred of these have been absolutely without means. At night they have been compelled to sleep out of doors. In the morning they could be seen wandering about the streets disheveled, wet and bedraggled if a rain had fallen during the night, presenting anything but a pleasant picture to the eyes of the natives. Private citizens did much to alleviate the condition of the men, and Gen. Henry ordered that the barracks should be opened to them so that they might secure food and lodging. Frequent brawls have occurred in the barrooms and cafes and it needed but little, says a correspondent, to create a desperate movement. When the transport Buford arrived, the thousand men who had been discharged in the middle of April were exasperated when they learned that 800 men who had arrived only that day in San Juan were to be sent home first. So bitter was the feeling that there was talk among the men to be left behind of taking forcible possession of the Buford, but a leader failed to come forward and the men fell back into their old condition. These men had the option of returning to the United States and being discharged, or receiving travel pay in money. They took the latter course, and in some cases \$300 was paid to individuals. The War Department disclaims all responsibility in the matter of taking such home. It was believed that many of the men would remain in the country.

Detectives found 450 Mausers, 900 Remingtons and more than half a million cartridges in a hardware store in Havana May 12. The owner showed a permit from Gen. Ludlow to handle "sporting arms," but the police considered this number of arms suspiciously large for such purposes.

That Hobson succeeded pretty well after all in interfering with navigation at the mouth of the harbor of Santiago was shown on May 12, when the U. S. transport MacPherson fouled the mast of the collier Merrimac in trying to get into the harbor. She was compelled to back out to sea for fear of breaking her propeller.

The heavy proportion of meat, the fewness of vegetables, and the absence of fruit in Cuba make the Army ration not the most suitable tropical diet. Gen. Brooke has appointed a board, composed of Col. Haskin, Chief Surgeon O'Reilly, and Chief Commissary Smith, to inquire into the matter, with instructions to report as soon as practicable.

The distress among the reconcentrados in Cuba has appealed very powerfully to the sensibilities of our officers on duty there, and many of them have contributed as liberally as they could from their scanty store to relieve the suffering. Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. V., has started a movement for the systematic relief of the Cubans which promises great good. A meeting called by him and others was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in New York, and the following strong committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions: Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Charles W. Gould, Spencer Trask, Howard Townsend, D. Willis Gould, Prof. William M. Sloane, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, John Claffin, William Jay Schieffelin, James T. Gardiner, William E. Dodge, John Greenough, Alexander E. Orr, Abram S. Hewitt, Dr. Moses Allen Starr, Charles Stewart Smith, J. Kennedy Tod, Dr. William Kinnicutt Draper, Otto Barnard, ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, Robert Bacon, H. L. Nelson, Robert C. Ogden, Evert Janzen Wendell, William T. Wardwell, Morris K. Jesup, Thomas B. Adams and Dr. George E. Brewer.

The stories of misery in Cuba told at this meeting were heart-rending. Gen. Greene testified from his own experience that the Cubans were ready to work for reasonable wages where work could be found for them, but those tilling the soil needed assistance to get their little plantations under way once more and the distress among the widows and the orphans who have no male protectors, was simply appalling. Running about naked and hungry the boys were in danger of growing up to be brigands and the girls to be outcasts. Admiral Sampson and others who had been eyewitnesses of the scenes described, confirmed the statements made by Gen. Greene and told appalling stories of men, women and children dying of starvation on the doorsteps of homes where they had sought relief.

## RECENT DEATHS.

1st Lieut. Harry E. Whitney, 2d U. S. Inf., who died May 13 at Cienfuegos, Cuba, of typhoid fever, was appointed 2d Lieutenant 1st U. S. Inf., from civil life, Iowa, July 9, 1898, and by recent promotion to 1st Lieutenant joined the 2d Inf.

W. Norwood De Hart, who died May 11 at Elizabeth, N. J., was a son of Capt. William C. De Hart, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service. The deceased was a member of the Western Society of Civil Engineers.

Mrs. Viele, wife of Gen. Egbert L. Viele, who died in New York May 15, before marriage was Juliet H. Dana, daughter of the late Richard P. Dana, and was born in the old Dana mansion on 14th street. She married Gen. Viele in 1869. She was an accomplished linguist, a great reader and a brilliant musician. Much of her life was spent abroad, in travel and at Castle Rhazun in the Rhaetian Alps, an Etruscan home of the Viele family.

An invention named the ellipsoid float has recently been submitted to the Navy Department for use on warships. It is an egg-shaped device, fire, water and burglar proof, to be used for the preservation of gold, silver and other valuables in case the vessel is wrecked. It is designed to float under all conditions of weather, and yet is so heavy as to make it difficult to be broken in. The invention is to rest on a cradle upon the deck of the ship, and will not move until the vessel goes down, when it floats. It is so contrived that the action of the water raises a flag signal, rings a bell, and starts a light which is claimed will burn for several weeks. Officers who have examined it assert that it would be of great value in preserving the records of a ship in case it went down. The inventor hopes to have all vessels in the Navy fitted with one of these floats.

"When I meet a man who fought for his country," said Miss Gunshington, "I always feel that I am in the presence of a hero and a benefactor to whom I owe a personal debt of gratitude."

"You do me too much honor," replied the returned Volunteer. "I did no more than my duty, and deserve no higher praise than the man who remained at home and fulfilled his obligations as a good citizen."

"Oh, yes, you do! Think of the danger you were in when you followed General Sampson's Rough Riders up that dreadful hill at Manila!"—Chicago Tribune.

## STATE TROOPS.

At the Military and Naval Tournament held in Boston, last week, the Massachusetts Naval Brigade was represented Monday evening by a provisional company in command of Lieut. G. I. Jones, on Tuesday and Friday evenings by light artillery drill by the 7th Division of Fall River, Lieut. G. R. H. Buffington, and on Thursday and Saturday evenings, by wall scaling by the 2d Division of Boston, Lieut. C. H. Brigham. Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy a company of marines from the Navy Yard also participated.

The following changes among officers in the Colorado National Guard are announced: Capt. Edward Verdeckberg, Co. B, 1st Regiment Inf., appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Regiment; Capt. A. E. Ransom, Co. F, 1st Regiment Inf., N. G. C., is appointed Major of the 1st Regiment Inf. J. M. Johnson, of Colorado Springs, is appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Governor's staff, with rank of Colonel. Col. John M. Johnson, of Colorado Springs, to be Inspector General of the National Guard rank from April 28, 1899.

There is being arranged in Topeka a monster State celebration in honor of the achievements of the brave Kansas Volunteers and their intrepid leader, Gen. Funston, in the Philippine Islands. The celebration will last a week, and will, if present plans are carried out, surpass in elaborateness the "Prosperity" festival which Kansas held in that city a few years ago to celebrate the return of prosperity.

Maj. Gen. Roe, of New York, will review the 14th Regiment on May 23 at its Armory.

The 1st Naval Battalion of New York will parade with the 1st and 5th Brigades, and the 2d Battalion, with the 2d Brigade, on Memorial Day.

The 2d Battery, Capt. Wilson will proceed to Van Cortlandt Park, May 27, for annual inspection and muster which will be made on May 29.

The 4th Regiment of New Jersey, Col. Smith is undergoing annual inspection and muster under the direction of Lieut. Col. Chas. Boltwood, Inspector. The F. S. & N. C. S. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K will assemble at the Armory in Jersey City, May 23. Regimental Long Service Medals, and badges won at Sea Girt will be presented the same evening.

The 1st Battery, New York, will hold an outing and summer night's festival at Fort Wendell, 19th street and Amsterdam avenue, New York City, Sunday, May 21.

In the 4th Division of the 1st Naval Battalion, New York, Lieut. Eugene N. Robinson and Ensign D. N. B. Sturgis and Starr Taintor have received their commissions. Lieut. Robinson served as an Ensign in the Navy during the war on the Nahant, and later as naval tutor of the U. S. S. Rainbow. Ensign Sturgis is a graduate of Yale, '89, and Ensign Taintor of Columbia University. The last two drills of the division were held, as infantry, in the 71st Regiment armory, which afforded the necessary room for company maneuver, which the New Hampshire does not afford. Early in June the division will camp at Sands Point from Friday to Monday, leaving the ship in cutters. The contest for the division medals, which are given for qualification as marksman and sharpshooter, with the revolver on the ship's barge, has resulted in some twenty-five men qualifying as marksmen and five or six as sharpshooters. The New Hampshire will be stationed at Whitestone this summer and a large proportion of the battalion will live aboard. The cruise will take place commencing July 28, and will be made on U. S. S. Prairie. The Prairie will stay at sea for the entire week.

Adjt. William G. Bates, of the 71st New York, was elected Major on May 16. He received 20 votes of the 22 ballots cast, two of the ballots being blank. This practically unanimous feeling among the officers augurs well for the future of the regiment, and the election of Bates is considered in every way a wise step. Maj. elect Bates, who is also to be the candidate for Colonel entered the guard in December, 1877, as a private in Co. K of the 7th, serving in the grades of Corporal, Ser-

geant, and Sergeant Major, until appointed Regimental Adjutant of the 71st Regiment by Col. Francis Vinton Greene in 1892. When the war with Spain broke out he volunteered for service and was mustered in on May 10, 1898, as Adjutant of the 71st Regiment, and went with that regiment to Florida. On June 3, 1898, he was promoted Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Vols., and was directed to accompany Gen. Greene to the Philippine Islands. He sailed from San Francisco on June 15 as Assistant Adjutant General second detachment Philippine expeditionary forces, 8th Army Corps, Department of the Pacific. He arrived at Manila June 16, 1898, was made Assistant Adjutant General, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, and was present at all the engagements before the city of Manila, including the taking of the city, and was one of the first officers to enter the city. The honor was accorded to him of hauling down one of the three Spanish flags which were flying in the city of Manila on that day. At the conclusion of the campaign he was recommended for promotion for services by Gen. Greene which recommendation was approved by Gen. Merritt.

Capt. F. T. Leigh, of the 2d Signal Corps, New York, who has been appointed Chief Signal Officer on the staff of Gen. Roe with rank of Major is a most energetic and accomplished officer. He entered the United States service shortly after the outbreak of war with Spain, and in June last, in company with his Volunteer command, was ordered to Washington, and from thence to Chickamauga Park. While stationed at that place the command was directed to accompany an expedition to Porto Rico, but the orders were countermanded at Newport News, in Virginia, and on Aug. 29, the corps sailed from New York for Santiago, where the men were separated and sent to different posts, Capt. Lee becoming Chief Signal Officer.

The 1st Signal Corps of New York has presented Capt. O. E. Erlanson, with a handsome sabre. The annual muster of the command will be held shortly at Van Cortlandt Park.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Hubbell, of the 47th New York, has resigned. He with some other officers, it is said, signed a paper while in the Volunteer service that they would resign in the event of Col. Eddy's being continued in command of the regiment. As already pointed out in the Army and Navy Journal, such practices are against all military discipline, and the sooner officers taking part in such unmilitary proceedings get out of the service, the better.

The general court martial in the case of Capt. S. S. O'Connor, of the 9th New York, found him not guilty of any of the charges, but guilty of the specifications, alleging that he had threatened to give certain matters to the newspapers for publication and sentenced him to be reprimanded. In reviewing the proceedings, Maj. Gen. Roe among other things says: "It should be observed that the Court has found the accused guilty only of threatening to give the name of the prosecutor to the public press as one indebted to the regiment. It has negatived the accusation that he did give this information and it awards a reprimand in General Orders as an adequate punishment, in view as it is stated by the Court, of the officer's good record. It is also to be observed that this punishment could have been administered by the then Commanding Officer of the 9th Regiment, who was present, according to the evidence, at the very time the accused committed the offense of which he has been found guilty, and his action would have saved the State the necessity and expense of the present trial." The Commander-in-Chief concurs in the opinion of the Court as to the gravity of the offense charged; and even while taking into consideration the excellent record of the accused, believes that the Court has been extremely lenient with him.

The 20th anniversary of the Field Music of the 9th New York, was celebrated on May 9 in right good style by a banquet, Col. Morris, Capt. Marks and other officers of the regiment, being present as guests. The fine corps received many compliments as did the veteran Drum Major Hill, who has now entered his 42d consecutive year of service in the U. S. A. and the guard.

Maj. Clinton H. Smith, of the 71st Regiment, obtained an alternative writ of prohibition from Justice Beach of the Supreme Court this week, directed against Gov. Roosevelt's military Board of Examination, appointed to inquire into Maj. Smith's moral character, capacity and general fitness to serve in the National Guard. The writ was procured by Maj. Smith in order to restrain the Court from going into his record as an officer of the U. S. service.

The 1st Battalion of the 69th New York, consisting of Cos. I, F, G, C and A, under Maj. Lynch assembled for drill at the Armory on the evening of May 16. Owing to the small turn-out of men, and the lack of officers no drill was attempted, but a preliminary inspection held instead. Capt. Healy, of Co. I, was absent on account of a death in his family, and his 2d Lieutenant received no order to drill, so Co. I did not drill. Co. C, under Capt. Kennedy, reported only 8 files and 2 guidons and no Lieutenant; Co. F, Capt. Griffin, 12 files, 2 guidons and no Lieutenant; Co. A, under Capt. Lynch, 12 files and 2 guidons, no Lieutenant; Co. G, under Capt. Duffy, only 7 files, 2 guidons and one Lieutenant. The formation did not take place until 9 o'clock. No matter how competent a Battalion Commander may be, he cannot make headway unless officers and men report promptly for drill. Company commanders are greatly handicapped, as they cannot get their men together, and many of the old men are holding off from joining. It would seem necessary that some radical changes be made in the regiment, if it is to be of any use to the State force.

## OFFICERS OF 5TH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is the roster of commissioned officers of the 5th U. S. Inf., commanded by Col. Richard Combs, headquarters, Santiago Barracks, Cuba, May 1, 1898: Colonel, Richard Combs, Commanding Regiment and Post of Santiago Barracks; Lieutenant Colonel, Mott Hooton, under orders to proceed to Guantánamo; Majors, Frank D. Baldwin, Inspector General, Department of Matanzas; Jessie C. Chance, on leave; Theodore F. Forbes, under orders to join; Adjutant, vacancy; Quartermaster, vacancy; Commissary, vacancy; Battalion Adjutants, vacancies; Company officers.—Co. A: Captain, vacancy; 1st Lieut. Americus Mitchell, commanding company; 2d Lieut. Thomas Fealey, D. S. El Cobre, Cuba.

Co. B: Capt. Samuel W. Miller, D. S. mustering duty; 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, commanding company; 2d Lieut. Paul H. McCook, on sick leave.

Co. C: Captain, vacancy; 1st Lieut. S. M. Hackney, commanding company; 2d Lieutenant, vacancy.

Co. D: Capt. Hunter Liggett, under orders to join; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Clark, on duty with Co. C; 2d Lieut. George F. Baitzell, commanding company.

Co. E: Capt. Wm. H. Bowen, on recruiting service; 1st Lieut. Melville S. Jarvis, commanding company; 2d Lieut. vacany.

Co. F: Capt. George P. Borden, commanding company; 1st Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, commanding Co. G, Commissary; 2d Lieut. E. J. Williams, on leave.

Co. G: Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, under orders to join; 1st Lieut. Matthias Crowley, on leave; 2d Lieut. Halsey E. Yates, Signal Officer.

Co. H: Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, on leave; 1st Lieut. Harry A. Smith, D. S., inspecting records Vol. regiments; 2d Lieut. Lawrence D. Cabell, commanding company.

Co. I: Capt. Wm. P. Burnham, Mustering Officer State of Georgia; 1st Lieut. William F. Martin, commanding company; 2d Lieutenant, vacancy.

Co. K: Capt. Joseph M. T. Partello, commanding company; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, Engineer Officer Department Santiago; 2d Lieut. James L. Graham, for duty.

Co. L: Capt. Walter H. Chatfield, commanding company; 1st Lieut. Samuel V. Hain, Captain, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Ralph E. Ingram, for duty.

Co. M: Capt. Lorenzo P. Davison, Board of Health, San Juan, P. R.; 1st Lieut. John F. Madden, Q. M. and A. S. Hospital Ship Bay State; 2d Lieut. George W. Bomford, commanding company.

Unassigned officers: 1st Lieut. Earl C. Carnehan, on leave; 1st Lieut. James E. Normoyle, Act. Q. M. and Adjutant.

Stations of Companies: Santiago Barracks, Cuba, Headquarters, Band and Cos. A, C, G and M; Morro Castle, Co. F; Holguin, Cos. D and K; San Luis, Cos. B and E; Guantánamo, Cos. H and I; Baracoa, Co. L.

Mounted Companies: A, B, D, E, H, I, K and L.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from pure grape cream of tartar

## Army &amp; Navy Uniforms

Blue Serge and Khaki Uniforms

Oak Hall Clothing Co.,

"Ross's Royal" BELFAST GINGER ALE  
IS INVALUABLE AS A PREVENTIVE  
OF MALARIAL AND TROPICAL FEVERS.

Arnold Constable & Co.  
Hosiery.

Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Silk Hose.

Children's Hosiery.

Gentlemen's Black Silk Embroidered Half Hose.

Underwear.

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed, Lace Trimmed Silk and Lisle Vests.

Cartwright & Warner's Celebrated Underwear, Summer Weights.

Golf and Bicycle Hosiery.

Broadway & 19th st.

Ames  
Sword  
Co.

Regulation and  
Presentation

ARMY and NAVY  
SWORDS....

Regulation Army Corps Badges  
Enamored on Gilded Silver or Solid 14 Kt. Gold.

## Presentation Swords

INSIGNIA, BADGES,  
MEDALS, ROSETTES,  
BUTTONS, ETC.

Made in Their Own Factory—Highest Designing Talent—Strict Supervision of Quality and Finish.

The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ARNICA  
TOOTH SOAP

Jabon de Arnica.  
Savon Dentifrice D'Arnica.  
Arnica Zahnh Seife.

The Only International Dentifrice.

The Standard for 30 years.

Preserves and whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums—sweetens the breath.

25¢ at All Druggists.

C. H. STRONG & CO., Prop., Chicago, U. S. A.

LADIES, HUNTING  
A BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL LIGHT  
SUMMER WRAP, WILL FIND  
THE BETHLEHEM  
SHOULDER SHAWL

stylish and comfortable. They are entirely handwoven (about 40 inches square, with 6-inch fringe) at Bethlehem by expert Haxton weavers. Softest wool and silk—warp silk and woof wool—in rich light green, delicate pink, recherche red, pure white or black color.

When ordering, state color wanted.  
(Appetizing Moravian Sugar Cak—German Kaffee Kuchen—recipes sent with every shawl; or recipe alone for stamp.)

Postpaid and Registered on receipt of \$7.50—check, draft, or money order—to

THE SUSACUAC WEAVING CO.,

12 Moravian Church Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

Simple  
Sure  
Swift

R  
Remington

Standard Typewriter

New Models 6, 7 and 8.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,  
327 Broadway, New York.

Do you read the Army Articles in  
**The Evening Post?**  
They are regular and absolutely reliable.

**HOW TO REACH OUR NEW ARMY STATIONS.**

We give the following information for the benefit of our readers wishing to communicate with friends stationed in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba or Porto Rico.

All mail matter to or from any of our new possessions, sent by soldiers, sailors, marines, or others in the service of the United States, is subject to the same domestic rate of postage as in the United States, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single), 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers not exceeding two ounces in weight, 1 cent. Caimanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Caimanera, to avoid delay and confusion. Persons in the Eastern States sending mail to the Philippines should omit the words "via San Francisco," as it can sometimes go by steamers from New York to better advantage. The Post Office invariably sends mail by the quickest route.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy, will be found in our Navy Table.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fastest steamers.

Wells, Fargo & Co. will take packages as far as San Francisco, where they turn them over to the United States Government, who place them on board Government transports and forward them to Manila without charge. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s responsibility ends at San Francisco. Persons who wish to send parcels through can do so by addressing them to care Edwin Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Company, 349 Broadway, New York. The charges are \$3 per hundred pounds to San Francisco, and \$14 per ton from the latter place to Manila. No parcel whatever its size will be transported to Manila for less than \$7.50. It is optional with carrier from San Francisco whether he will charge by the ton or by measurement.

Mail from persons connected with United States forces at or near Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippine Islands. In case it is impracticable to secure endorsement by such officials, the postmaster at the mailing office may sign such matter officially in like manner, and dispatch it, provided the senders are known to be connected with the U. S. Government service.

Mail matter sent to the United States by persons connected with the United States forces at or near Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippine Islands, in order to be entitled to the domestic rates of postage, under Departmental orders, must be endorsed "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of service to which the writer belongs, and be signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer, post or detachment commander, to whose command the soldier belongs, or by a surgeon or chaplain at a hospital where he may be; in the Navy or Marine Service, by the officer in command of the vessel, or surgeon on board, or officer commanding naval hospital or detachment on shore; and in other branches of the Government service, by the person in charge of the branch to which the sender belongs.

On mail matter sent to or received from all other places in the Universal Postal Union no distinction is made as to letters of soldiers, sailors, marines, or others, and the rate is as follows: Letters and other sealed matter not exceeding one-half an ounce in weight, 5 cents; postal cards (single), 2 cents; postal cards (double), 4 cents; newspapers, for each two ounces or fraction, 1 cent.

The military postal service heretofore existing at the principal offices in Cuba have been abolished, and an independent

Cuban service substituted instead. Post Offices have been established in the following cities: Santiago, Daquiri, Guantánamo, Baracoa, San Luis, Manzanillo, Gibara, Holguín, Sagua de Tánamo, Havana, Puerto Príncipe, Nuevitas, Cienfuegos, Songo, Pinar del Río, Guanajay, Mariel, Trinidad, Las Tunas, Sancti Spíritus, Cárdenas, Bayamo, Mayarí, Palma Soriano, Cristo, Buena Vista, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Placetas, Santa Cruz, Santa Domingo, Jucaro, Sagua la Grande, Calabarién, Batabanó, Colón, Sudzidoro de Batabanó, Guines, Union de Reyes.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given: Gaelic, May 24; Hong Kong Maru, June 1; China, June 9; Doric, June 17; Nippon Maru, June 27; City of Rio Janeiro, July 6; Coptic, July 14; American Maru, July 29; City of Pekin, Aug. 1. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu as follows: Alameda, June 14; Mariposa, July 12; Meana, Aug. 1. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of India, May 29, and Empress of Japan, June 19; Empress of China, July 10. For Honolulu and Sydney the Miowera June 1; Warrimoo, June 29.

**WINNING AN ISLAND AT POKER.**

A Washington correspondent of the New York "Sun" tells a long story of how a Paymaster in the Navy once won the Samoan island of Manono from King Malietoa in a friendly game of poker. The king was beguiled by his initial success into undue confidence in his skill as a poker player, and found himself in so deep that his money was gone. Drawing a small sack from his pocket, he emptied its contents before him, and excitedly placed in the pot the funds of the royal treasury of Samoa, amounting to \$79 in silver. The Paymaster's face grew serious, and he looked at his royal opponent in a hesitating, puzzled sort of way. Could this be a Samoan Ah Sin who had run against? Had this kingly copper-colored son of a gun learned the art of poker playing from visiting traders years before, and had he been playing 'possum all the evening? Having six or seven months' pay in his inside pocket, the Paymaster decided to chance it in finding out.

After a few moments of indecision he drew \$579 in gold and silver from his pocket and added it to the pot, which now covered the table. Malietoa gave a gasp and called for a glass of kava to steady his nerves. This he gulped down and announced that he was out of funds, requesting at the same time that the Paymaster take his word for \$500. But there was nary a take, the Paymaster only smiling and looking fixedly at the pot. Then the excited monarch offered to put up the island of Manono, one of the finest of the Samoan group, against the \$500. To this the Paymaster consented, and a transfer deed of the property, duly signed, attested by a trader, who was a notary public, and witnessed by the other two officers in the game, was out in the pot. Then the king called the Paymaster, who slowly laid down four aces and a five spot. With a look of horror and a Samoan wail of despair, his Majesty exposed to view three kings, an eight spot and a deuce. Then he fell off his chair in a faint, the excitement having been too much for his nerves.

The protest by the German and English consuls against the transfer of the island was so emphatic that the Navy Paymaster had to surrender his claim to it in exchange for various odds and ends of Samoan household finery.

A large and steady demand for the five parts of "Publications from Abroad" issued by the Office of Naval Intelligence is noted, and the interest shown in our naval affairs is no little surprise to the Navy Department.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

**Brooks Brothers,**

Broadway, Cor. 22d St.,

New York City.

Makers of Fine Uniforms for over  
seventy-five years.

Standard cloths, doeskins, beavers, kerseys, and serges for full dress, fatigue uniforms and overcoats for officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

In addition to regular Khaki drills we carry a new line of wool serges and cheviots of standard Khaki color.

Samples, prices and self-measurement blanks sent upon application.

Instructions were issued by the Navy Department this week to place the gunboats Annapolis and Vicksburg, used in the training service, out of commission, and to refit them for service as gunboats. Experience has shown that these vessels are too small for training service, and their places are to be taken by larger vessels. As there is no vessel available for the Naval Cadets' practice cruise the Annapolis will have to be used this season. Not counting these vessels, ten ships will shortly be engaged in training boys to be sailors and expert gunners. The plans for fitting the Yankee for the training of enlisted men has not been entirely abandoned, although the Board of Construction has made a report showing that the cost of the proposed changes in the ship would be very great. It is expected that the Lancaster and Amphitrite will shortly come north, and the men who have undergone training in gunnery exercises for the past six months will be transferred to other ships and new classes formed to take their places.

**DAILY SERVICE BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND, "YORK RIVER LINE."**

The Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company, "York River Line," announces effective May 15th, 1899. The steamer will leave the pier of York River Line, Baltimore, every afternoon after arrival of train from New York and the East, reaching West Point the following morning. Connection will be made with special boat train over the Southern Railway, which makes the run to Richmond in an hour and twenty minutes. A more delightful trip cannot be found than a sail on the Chesapeake Bay and up the York River. The steamers are of the most modern build, and the cuisine has no equal—for which the Chesapeake service is noted. For full particulars, rates and state room accommodations, call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

**The Club Cocktails**

**Manhattan,**  
**Martini, Whiskey,**  
**Holland Gin,**  
**Tom Gin, Vermouth,**  
**and York.**

For the Yacht.  
For the Sea Shore.  
For the Mountains.  
For the Fishing Party.  
For the Camping Party.  
For the Summer Hotel.

No Pleasure Party complete  
without them.

Sold by all Druggists  
and Dealers.

**G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.**  
SOLE PROPRIETORS,

39 Broadway, New York. Hartford, Conn.  
And so Piccadilly, W., London, England.

**F. J. HEIBERGER,**  
**Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,**

15th STREET, opp. U. S. TREASURY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**BELLAVITA Arsenic Beauty**  
Tablets and Pills

This Complexion Treatment is a guaranteed specific, perfectly safe and sure in its action, for the removal of various disorders of the skin, viz: Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Sunburn, Discolorations, Eczema, Blackheads, Roughness, Redness, and restores the Bloom of Youth to faded faces. Boxes containing 10 days' treatment 50c; 30 days' treatment, \$1.00; six boxes \$5.00 with positive written guarantee to produce the above results or cheerfully refund \$1.00 paid. Send us on receipt of price. Send for circular.

**Nervita Medical Co., Clinton & Jackson Sts.**  
Sold by all Druggists

Chicago, Illinois

Goods shipped in plain package without marks to indicate contents, and if not perfectly satisfactory send them back at our expense and we will refund your money at once.

**4 FULL QUARTS WHISKEY**

We are the only distillers in America shipping Pennsylvania Pure Rye to consumers direct. Bear this in mind.

**SCHWEYER'S PURE 8 YEAR OLD \$3.60 PENNSYLVANIA RYE WHISKEY**

The prime old whiskey prescribed for medicinal and general use.

**4 FULL QUARTS 7 YEAR OLD \$3.00 CABINET PENNSYLVANIA RYE**

Fine Seven Year Old Rye Whiskey ever drank or distilled.

These are the two famous brands of whiskey, which for 27 years have been distilled under the personal supervision of Mr. John Schweyer, himself. Both are double copper distilled and aged in wood—one is as pure as the other—the only difference being that the Schweyer Pennsylvania Rye is never less than 8 years old and most of it ten and twelve years old, while the Cabinet Pennsylvania Rye is 7 years old when first bottled. These whiskies are now being offered direct to the consumer from our distillery at the low price of \$3.60 for four full quarts of Schweyer's Pennsylvania Rye, that cannot be bought elsewhere for less than \$6.00; and our 7 year old Cabinet Pennsylvania Rye is 7 years old when first bottled. These whiskies are now being offered

JOHN SCHWEYER & CO., DISTILLERS, Address all orders to Warehouse B 609, 611, 613 W. 12th St., Chicago.

Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., New Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts freight prepaid, or write us for particulars before remitting. We refer to any Commercial Agency, Express Company or Bank in the United States.

**CANADIAN CLUB**  
**WHISKY.**

**HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.**  
Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

**Patent Binders**  
FOR FILING THE  
**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,**  
By mail, post paid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.  
98-1 Nassau St., New York.

**U. S. ARMY REGULATIONS,**

AND ARTICLES OF WAR.—GOVERNMENT EDITION.

Sent postage prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.50.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,**

98-101 Nassau Street, New York.

## THE KHAKI UNIFORM.

The British Army is not finding the Khaki uniform all that is claimed for it, according to the "Civil and Military Gazette" of India, whose climatic environment gives it a particularly good insight into the qualities that make a suitable hot weather uniform. "Khaki is now, of course, almost exclusively the hot-weather wear of all troops, native and European," it says, "but there is no doubt that it is very hot, is the reverse of smart, and is generally disliked. One native regiment that we know of, on duty on the frontier recently, wore their red serge as being much cooler than their khaki in the hot weather. In fact there has been a considerable reaction in favor of our old and much-abused British red. The theory advanced by our special military correspondent some years ago, that a red uniform and a red or deep orange lining to the helmet had special heat-resisting properties, and so afforded the best possible protection against the solar rays, has been confirmed since by the experience of numerous observers. Some elaborate experiments conducted by military authorities on the Continent have also demonstrated that masses of troops dressed in red, are very much less conspicuous and distinguishable than had been supposed, and that in fact, red is one of the very best colors in regard to "invisibility." This is especially the case when the color of the red uniform is broken by belts and equipment. We may yet see the traditional thin red line which has become a rarity in India for half the year, restored to more than its old favor."

Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., who has just returned from Porto Rico, agrees with this view of the Khaki. "The great objection to it," he said to a representative of the Army and Navy Journal this week, "is its slouchiness. The men complain also of its being hot and uncomfortable. A white uniform has been tried with excellent results in Porto Rico. It has, of course, special advantages for garrison duty. It can be washed as satisfactorily as any other and is markedly cooler. For rough work in the field the Khaki has certain elements of value, but they are scarcely marked enough to outweigh its disadvantages."

## SOME FOREIGN ITEMS.

The French minister of war has just issued a circular setting forth the relative number of officers that have come from the ranks and from the military school of Saint-Cyr. It shows that out of a total of 224 general officers belonging to the infantry and cavalry, all but four came from Saint-Cyr, and of 265 colonels only seven are not school men. Of the 325 Lieutenant Colonels all but 42 are graduates of the Military Academy. In the branches of the artillery and engineering the officer who issues from the ranks, either in peace or war does not attain to the grade of general officer. He does not get any higher than the grade of Lieutenant Colonel in time of war and in time of peace he does not get thus high.

These figures are considered by the "France Militaire" as sensational, in spite of the explanation given in the circular by the minister, M. de Freycinet, that "this condition arises from the absence of wars in our days, which give opportunities to so many officers to show their abilities as commanding officers."

The popular belief that Russia can put in the field the largest Army of the world in time of war does not seem to be shared by the "France Militaire" of Paris, which in its issue of May 4 said: "The United States is not a great military power from the point of view of its effective foot forces in peace but in time of war its permanent contingent would form the nucleus of the vastest Army of the world." This opinion of our military possibilities is commended to those timid people who believe that protecting a little island here and there will stretch our powers to the point of breaking.

The Cuban officer's rank is indicated by the number, kind and place in which he wears his stars. A 2d Lieutenant, the lowest grade of commissioned officer, wears a single silver star on each of his shoulder straps; a 1st Lieutenant, two, and a Captain, three. A Major has one gold star on each shoulder strap; a Lieutenant Colonel, two, and a Colonel, three. A Brigadier General wears a gold star on each side of the collar of his coat, and a general of a division two, and the Havana "Herald" explains that this use of the star mark by the Cubans gave rise to the common saying among the American troops who first met the insurgents at Santiago, that their officers were all Generals.

The excavation for the fragments of the Gathmann shell, the fuse of which was subjected to the severest Government test last week at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, resulted in finding embedded in the sand the muzzle end of the Rodman gun, the twisted and battered remnants of various portions of the shell, and about twenty pounds of the eighty-two pounds of wet gun-cotton with which the shell had been loaded. The excavations were made under the direction of Major Frank Heath and Lieutenant George Montgomery, of the Ordnance Department. It was found that the breech of the gun for a distance of eight feet had been blown entirely away, but the muzzle end for the remaining eight feet of the gun's length had only been broken into large pieces, all of which were found within a radius of eight feet. It will be necessary to wait for the report of the Army officers to determine what conclusions are to follow this experiment.

The steamer Crook is being transformed at the New York Navy Yard into a regular transport to carry troops between this country and the West Indies. Work will be completed on her about May 24, when she will proceed to Savannah, Ga., to embark the 2d U. S. Inf. for Havana, where she will take on a number of discharged soldiers and some horses which are no longer needed there. The Crook was used recently to bring home the bodies of soldiers and civilians who lost their lives in Cuba and Porto Rico.

From college life to a frontier Army post is a far cry, but Helen Dawes Brown, the author of "Two College Girls," essays it in her novelette of "A Civilian Attache," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The latest volume of the proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute published at Annapolis, is made especially valuable as a work of reference by some excellent maps of the defenses about Santiago de Cuba. The most interesting paper is that by Lieut. Jose Müller y Tejeiro, second in command of the Spanish naval forces of the province of Santiago, who writes of the defeat of Cervera in true Latin fervor of spirit and anguish of soul. It must be that the publishers of this instructive quarterly imagine that its readers have the sharpness of vision of a warship's lookout, else they would not impose upon them a table of contents so dim to the average eye.

The London correspondent of the New York "Medical News" says: "A recent report of the British War Office gives a most interesting comparison between the physique of the officers and that of the enlisted men. It has long been the conviction of the writer that the popular and traditional impression as to the 'sturdiness' of the lower strata of society and 'punctilious' of the upper was utterly mistaken, and that the 'better classes' were better in physique as well as in social position. The measurements given in this report fully confirm this view, as the officers, on entering the Army, average two inches taller, from two to five pounds heavier, and have two to three inches greater chest girth than the recruits. And this, too, in spite of the fact that the men average nearly two years older than the officers at enlistment. Generations of 'breeding' of even unconscious selection and better environment tell upon the human animal just like any other."

The National Museum in Washington has received from Adm. Dewey two cannon captured at Cavite from the Spaniards. In one of them two shells and a grape shot were found, and the museum officials are wondering whether or not the gun had been loaded by the Spaniards during the fight with Dewey, and incautiously sent home in a condition to blow up the museum. At any rate there was a small-sized panic at the museum when the discovery was made. A gunner from the Navy Yard was sent for, who found that both shells were percussion shells without the caps. The powder, however, was in them, although a little mouldy. Both pieces of ordnance will be added to the historical collection, which is now considered the most interesting within the museum walls. The two in Washington are of modern type, and bear the mark of the royal foundry of Spain. Possibly Adm. Dewey's experience has convinced him that there is nothing to fear in a loaded Spanish gun.

## STANDARD MILITARY BOOKS.

## New Books—Now Ready.

CUSTOMS OF THE SERVICE, by Col. Jas. W. Powell. TACTICAL ORGANIZATION AND USES OF MACHINE GUNS IN THE FIELD, by Lieut. John H. Park. REGIMENTAL RECRUITING, by 1st Lieut. H. S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., U. S. A. WAGNER'S ORGANIZATION AND TACTICS, Security and Information, Catechism of Outpost Duty. BEACH'S MANUAL OF MILITARY FIELD ENGINEERING. MILITARY MAP READING. ROOT'S MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND SKETCHING. DICKMAN'S TRANSLATION. The Conduct of War. Field Holder. SWIFT'S WAR GAME SIMPLIFIED. BAILEY'S INFANTRY FIRE: ITS USE IN BATTLE. CARLIS' HORSES, SADDLES AND BRIDLES. GODDING'S FIELD MESSAGE BOOK. MANUAL FOR TELEGRAMS. PARKER'S THE GATLING AT SANTIAGO. HILL'S ENGLISH-SPANISH POCKET MANUAL. SPURGEON'S INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS. (Extended Order.) ROWELL'S MILITARY COURTESY AND GUARD DUTY. Write for our Circular.

Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., HARVARD CITY, Mass.

## WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP

## BARBER SHOP

When you see that sign on a barber shop "Williams' Shaving Soap used here," you need not hesitate to enter. You may be sure of a good, clean, comforting, refreshing shave. Above all, you are safe from the dangers which lurk in cheap, inferior shaving soaps.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAPS are used by all first-class barbers, and are for sale all over the world.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct. Depots: London, Paris, Dresden, Sydney.

**Jack Daniels**  
59 Carmine Street,  
NEW YORK.  
MEMORIAL TABLETS.  
Illustrated Hand-Book by mail free.

PROMOTES  
HEALTH  
**Jaeger**  
PURE WOOL  
UNDERWEAR  
Send for  
Illustrated  
Catalogue.

AMERICAN LINE.  
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.  
New York—Southbound—London.  
CALLING WESTBOUND AT CHERBOURG.  
Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

St. Louis . . . . . May 24 | St. Paul . . . . . June 7  
Paris . . . . . May 31 | St. Louis . . . . . June 14

RED STAR LINE.  
New York—Antwerp—Paris.  
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

WESTERNLAND . . . . . May 24 | Noordland . . . . . June 7  
May 31 | Friesland . . . . . June 14  
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.  
Piers 2 and 15, N. R.  
3rd Walnut St., Philadelphia; 145 La Salle St., Chicago  
126 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 82 State St., Boston  
50 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

## WHITMAN SADDLES.

Special discount to U. S. Officers and military organizations. Illustrated Whitman Saddle Co. Catalogue sent free, giving all existing styles and qualities of saddles and equestrian goods generally.  
Buck & Melbuck, 106 Chambers St., N. Y.

THOMAS C. ORNDORFF,  
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR,  
51 Union St., Worcester, Mass.  
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE

MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT,  
Adopted by the United States Army,  
Navy and the National Guard.

C. H. SIMPSON & CO., Wheeling, W. Va.

Financial Agents.

ADVANCES MADE TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

REGAL  
Shoe Dressing

If you use Regal Dressing you will avoid some other kind which may ruin your shoes. Poor shoe dressings burn leather as acid burns the skin. Paste and dressings that dry with a gloss are the poor kind.

Regal Dressing is made of the purest oils, preserves leather, possesses waterproofing qualities, and produces a long-lasting polish.

As tanners of leather and manufacturers of shoes we cannot jeopardize our reputation by using an inferior dressing.

The only shoe dressing put up especially for the

## Army and Navy

In a package light in weight; cannot break or leak (no glass). Inner case of metal.

For sale only in Regal Shoe stores or by mail. Price, postpaid, 15 cts.; large size, 30 cts. Good for men's, women's, and children's shoes. Send postal for booklet, "The Care of Shoes," and shoe catalogue, "The Truth About the Regal."

## L. C. BLISS &amp; CO.

117 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

English Quality and American Methods.

## EVERYONE with a pair

## WILL SEE

that the

## SAMSON

is the best solid back HAIR BRUSH.

Robt. Low's Son, 509 Kent Ave., New York.

## THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS,

84 to 90 Beckman St., New York, and 811 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Best Sanitary Specialties—BATHS, WATER-CLOSETS, LAVATORIES, Etc.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

## Wedding Invitations.

Reception, At Home, Church Cards.  
Announcements.  
Correct Styles. Finest Engraving.  
Mail Orders Receive Special Attention.

Dempsey & Carroll,  
26 West 23d Street - - - New York.

Nothing contributes more to digestion than Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

### MARRIED.

MYERS—O'NEIL.—At Richmond, Va., May 17, 1899, Miss Adele Pegram Myers, of Richmond, to Dr. Richard Frothingham O'Neil, of Boston, son of Rear Adm. Charles O'Neil, U. S. N.

SALTZMAN—ESKRIDGE.—At Boston, Mass., May 9, 1899, Lieut. Chas. McKinley Saltzman to Mary Peyton, daughter of Lieut. Col. Richard I. Eskinridge, 23d Inf.

### DIED.

DE HART.—At Elizabeth, N. J., May 10, 1899, Norwood De Hart, son of Capt. William C. De Hart, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

DORNBECKER.—At Milwaukee, Wis., May 15, 1899, Mrs. Nancy M. Dornbecker, a first cousin of Adm. Dewey, U. S. N.

EARLE.—At Washington, D. C., May 10, 1899, Hon. George Earle, of Maryland, father of the late Richard T. Earle, Lieutenant 2d U. S. Inf.

FOLGER.—At Massillon, Ohio, May 10, 1899, Robert H. Folger, father of Capt. Robert M. Folger, U. S. N.

JACKSON.—At Batavia, Ill., May 6, 1899, Flora Smalley, wife of Capt. Mason Jackson, U. S. A., retired.

KILBOURNE.—At Columbus, Ohio, May 8, 1899, Lilian Miles Kilbourne, daughter of Col. Evan Miles, 1st Inf., and Mrs. Miles, and wife of Lieut. L. F. Kilbourne, 1st Inf.

MARSTELLER.—At Washington, D. C., April 30, 1899, Mrs. Marsteller, wife of Surg. E. H. Marsteller, U. S. N.

MCCAMMON.—At Vancouver Barracks, Washington, April 30, 1899, Alfred Emmet McCammon, son of Capt. William W. McCammon, 14th U. S. Inf.

PARKHURST.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Wednesday, May 17, 1899, Donald Starr Parkhurst, beloved son of Capt. C. D. Parkhurst, 2d Art., and Carrie Starr Parkhurst, aged 7 years and 17 days.

VIELE.—At New York City, May 15, 1899, Juliette Dana, wife of Gen. Egbert L. Viele, and daughter of the late Richard P. Dana.

WARD.—On Sunday, April 30, 1899, at San Juan, Porto Rico, Constance Marguerite, beloved daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Aaron Ward, U. S. N., and Annie Cairns Willis.

WHITNEY.—At Cienfuegos, Cuba, May 18, 1899, of typhoid fever, 1st Lieut. Harry E. Whitney, 2d U. S. Inf.

the Food Drink. A dose at bedtime brings refreshing slumber. The king of tonics. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat, overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARCHER.—We do not know how far the Tagios can shoot their arrows, but there is an authentic record of a shot from a bow covering 340 yards, that of Mr. Troward in 1798. Strutt, writing in 1800, says: "I remember, about four or five years back, at a meeting of the Society of Archers, in their ground near Bedford square, the Turkish Ambassador paid them a visit, and complained that the enclosure was by no means sufficiently extensive for a long shot; he therefore went into the adjacent fields to show his dexterity, where I saw him shoot several arrows more than double the length of the archery ground, and his longest shot fell upward of 480 yards from his standing."

L. W.—The information you desire can only be furnished by commanding officers of regiments.

7TH INFANTRY asks: "How much time between Feb. 9, 1864, to 1867 counts double towards retirement of an enlisted man as war service?" Answer.—From Feb. 9, 1864, to April 2, 1866, in all states except Texas, and on Aug. 20, 1866, in latter.

J. L.—There are no vacancies for Ordnance Sergeant now, but an examination will be ordered to fill vacancies as they occur. At present there is a full list of eligibles.

X. Y. Z.—Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V., was born Oct. 9, 1860, hence could have no Civil War record. Gen. Chas. King is a Captain on the retired list of the United States Army, born Oct. 12, 1844.

SUBSCRIBER, J. G.—Write to the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for the address, although he may now be at home, as we notice he was granted a leave of absence.

A SOLDIER.—If the War Department should approve your request for transfer to a regiment on foreign service, without doubt the Government would stand the cost of transportation. The desire for foreign service is meritorious, and not of the same whimsical character as applications for transfer between home stations usually are.

J. C. EX-VOLUNTEER.—You must have a little patience. The Auditor is very busy at present, and doubtless many cases are before yours. If you do not hear anything by May 31 you might then write again.

CANDIDATE asks: "Is there a law or regulation which extends the age limit from 21 to 24, or any other age, for admission to the U. S. M. A. at West Point, for persons having served in the Volunteer Army of the United States in recent Spanish-American war?" Answer.—No.

"STUDENT."—As to appointments to 2d Lieutenant, U. S. A., from civil life, see General Orders 35, A. G. O., May 6, 1898, published in Army and Navy Journal of May 14, 1898, page 719.

J. F. B. asks whether the appointment to West Point from

## Armstrong

### Celebrated

### Uniforms

Dress, Undress and Field Uniforms for all Climates.

Military and Naval Uniforms Made by Military Tailors.

ARMSTRONG'S Unrivaled Caps, Shoulder Straps, Knots, etc. All highest class work and materials.

Western Army Headquarters. Write for Catalog.



E. A. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.  
Military and Naval Outfitters.  
300-2-4 Wabash Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

the Congressional District of New Jersey in which Camden is located is filled at the present time or not. Answer.—Yes; and the cadet graduates in 1903.

CIVILIAN.—The military title of Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York, in the Volunteer service was Colonel. His brevet nomination failed of confirmation by the Senate, with many others; so he is still a Colonel.

OVERSEER asks: "Has the fortification allotments been made? If so, has there been any for places that were not included by the Endicott Board?" Answer.—The Ordnance Department refuse this information at the present time.

C. J. A.—The next vacancy occurs for the U. S. Naval Academy for the First District of New York in 1903.

B. M. C.—There will be a vacancy in the Naval Academy for the Sixth District of Massachusetts in 1900, and also at West Point in the same year.

S. G.—Apply at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., where full information will be given you.

M. J. M.—Jeremiah Donovan, private, Co. A, 12th Inf., U. S. A., enlisted Dec. 28, 1898. The muster roll of Company, dated Feb. 28, 1899 (latent), shows him present for duty with his company on board the transport Sheridan en route to Manila. No later record of him. So from above it is evident he is not dead.

G. L. M. asks what the requirements are for an appointment from civil life to the U. S. Marine Corps under the Naval Personnel act, and after appointment what does the examination consist of. Answer.—Age between 21 and 26. Make application to the Secretary of the Navy, and you may receive permission to appear before a board. The examinations are those that a third classman at West Point should pass.

NOW READY.  
80 PAGE ALPHABETICAL AND CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE OF ELECTRICAL BOOKS,

Arranged by Subjects and Authors. Sent gratis on Application.

D. VAN NOSTRAND CO., Publishers, 23 Murray and 27 Warren Sts., New York.

DIAMOND CREAMERY.



Top-o-can Brand.  
Best Butter Made in this Country.  
Indispensable in hot Climates.

Packed at the Creamery, fresh from the churn in 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 lb. (net weight) sealed tins.

SIMPSON, MCINTIRE & CO., Proprietors, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES MOORE, Jr., New York Agent.

HUCKINS'  
SOUPS

ESTABLISHED 1855

20 VARIETIES  
QUARTS, PINTS, 1/2 PINTS

DEVILED MEATS

HAM, CHICKEN, TONGUE AND TURKEY

In 1/2 lb. and 3/4 lb. Tins

Specially adapted to use of Army and Navy.

NORTON & CO.

BANKERS,

WHEELING, W. VA.

LOANS NEGOTIATED. Correspondence Solicited with Officers of the Army and Navy.

1899 SEED ANNUAL FREE.

D. H. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

(THE ONLY AUTHORIZED TACTICS.)

EVERY STUDENT of the DRILL REGULATIONS

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION of the Infantry Drill, containing the Interpretations of the Drill.

By LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH, JR., 4TH ART., U. S. A., RECORDER OF THE TACTICAL BOARD  
Price 50 Cents, bound in bristol board; bound in leather, \$1.00.

DRILL REGULATIONS  
INFANTRY, bound in bristol board, 30c. CAVALRY, bound in leather, \$1.00.  
REVISED EDITION.

INFANTRY, bound in leather. - 75c. ARTILLERY, bound in leather, \$1.00.  
REVISED EDITION.

Manual of Guard Duty.

Approved by the War Department, and containing supplement giving latest modifications of Manual of Guard Duty, ordered by War Department, June 17, 1896.

Bound in bristol board, 25c.; bound in leather, 50c.

NEW MANUAL OF ARMS

Adapted to the SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, Caliber .45 and to the MAGAZINE RIFLE, Caliber .30.

Bound in bristol board, uniform with the Drill Regulations, price 10c.

DRILL REGULATIONS for the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army. Cloth, 50c.; Leather, 75c.  
U. S. ARMY REGULATIONS AND ARTICLES OF WAR. Government Edition, \$1.50.

THIS BRINGS THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS DOWN TO DATE AND FURTHER CHANGE IS IN THE INDEFINITE FUTURE IF IT COMES AT ALL.

Our extremely low price puts these indispensable hand-books for the soldier within reach of all. Books sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price.

The criticism on Company and Battalion Drills, published in the Army and Navy Journal, are full of instruction, and are made by skilled tacticians of long experience. The answers to tactical questions, asked by numerous correspondents, are accepted as authoritative. In both the Army and National Guard.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

93-101 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton, New York.

Buy China and Glass Right.  
HIGGINS & SEITER:  
FINE CHINA.  
RICH CUT GLASS.  
SPECIAL SALE  
OF COTTAGE TOILET  
AND DINNER SETS.



500 Toilet Sets from one factory, 300 from another, 10 crates from another, 5 from another, etc., is the way we buy toilet ware, and purchasing in these quantities is one of the reasons why you buy here.

1/4 less than elsewhere."

The grandest and greatest assortment of toilet ware in all this country is here. The prices—well, you shall be the judge of these.

50, 54 West 22d St.  
NEW YORK.  
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

Military Cycling  
IN THE  
Rocky  
Mountains.  
A. G. Spalding & Bros.  
NEW YORK.  
CHICAGO.

Spanish Soldier's Buttons.  
Gold Plated, made into Sleeve Buttons. Handsome Souvenirs, mailed, 50c. per pair, 3 pairs \$1.00 with our new catalog, 100 illustrations. Military good for service, etc. Valuable book. BANNERMAN, 559 Broadway, N. Y.

DRINK  
Schlitz  
THE BEER  
MADE  
MILWAUKEE FAMOUS.  
HIGHEST AWARD for PURITY.

## THE LITTLE BROWN MAN.

If the Government intends to enlist natives in its local forces, and we do not believe that such a course can be avoided wisely, the Filipinos ought to be an extremely good race to take into our service. They may become loyal and devoted adherents to us, as have the Sikhs and Ghurkas to the English, though at one time their fiercest enemies.—Army and Navy Journal.

With a rag around his belly,  
An' a basket on his head,  
An' a mess o' rice for dinner,  
An' a scrap o' mat for bed,  
An' a yaller cigarette,  
For to puff away his care,  
He has all, an' he has nothin'  
Like a bloomin' millionaire.

He's a cross between a Tagal  
An' a Malay an' a Don,  
Sech a red-hot mixture, damme,  
Isn't found the world upon.  
An' his vices, which are many,  
Bear the old-time Spanish brand,  
An' his virtues, where there're any,  
Most explode as they expand.

But he's gen'rous an' politeful  
In his house o' leaves an' twigs,  
He is fond o' shows an' music,  
An' o' playin' lottery gigs.  
In religion he's a Christian,  
Tho' he holds a private view  
That his little wooden idols  
Also know thing or two.

He's a jolly little beggar  
If ye only take him right,  
An' there is no doubt whatever  
He's a good 'un in a fight.  
With a hop an' skip advancin',  
'Twas a sight to see his jags  
Shootin' off his bows an' arrers  
'Gainst the Maxim's an' the Krags.

So be easy with him, let us,  
Kind o' heart an' calm o' brain;  
Think o' what the poor cuss suffered  
With three hundred years o' Spain.  
Lift him, learn him, an' befriend him,  
An' perhaps some future day  
He will march brigaded with us  
In the scramble for Cathay.

WILL STOKES,  
U. S. Marine Corps.

These verses were originally written for the Army and Navy Journal, but their publication having been unavoidably delayed, they have meanwhile appeared in Frank Leslie's "Weekly."

That no one may hold us responsible for lost opportunities we call attention of all concerned to the fact that the chances of matrimony are much greater just after or just before a war than at any other time. During the Civil War the number of marriages in this country fell off from 20 per 1,000 of population to 17 per 1,000, and immediately after the Civil War was ended, in 1865, the number rose to 22 per 1,000, declining in 1869 to 21.

## STATISTICS OF THE GERMAN WAR.

During the Franco-Prussian war the French lost altogether 2,143 officers, including Generals. Proportionately, the losses of the French exceeded but slightly those on the German side; nay, in some German corps which were especially exposed the loss of officers was even greater than that of the French. Some of these corps lost three and four times as many officers as the French corps opposed to them, and they lost thirty and sixty times as many officers as the Guards Mobiles and the mobilized National Guards. The total number of German officers who were killed on the field of battle, or who died of their wounds, was 1,688, or only 435 less than the number shown by the French list. Arranged according to rank, the German loss consisted of five Generals, 130 field officers, 335 Captains, 1,205 Lieutenants, 11 Surgeons, and two administrative officials, having the rank of officers. The French lost 32 Generals. Arranged according to the different arms, The Germans lost in infantry, 1,483 officers; cavalry, 84 officers; artillery, 96 officers; engineers, 12 officers; French—Infantry, 1,525 officers; cavalry, 92 officers; artillery, 128 officers; engineers, 35 officers.

So rabid are the dogs of India that from July, 1898, to March, 1899, 33 British soldiers have been sent to Europe from that country for pasteur treatment. The recent departure of Capts. Tighe and Archer for Paris impels the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore to suggest the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India.

**MILK FOR WARM WEATHER.**

Dr. Joseph Holt, late President of the Board of Health of the City of New Orleans, La., says of

**Highland**  
Evaporated Cream  
—UNSWEETENED:

"It fulfills perfectly every demand for rich and wholesome milk, particularly available in warm weather, and is absolutely free from tubercular, typhoid and other germ contamination, or the atmospheric taint of foul, ill-kept dairies, from which the public draws its largest milk supplies."

**PURE MILK, FOR LAND AND SEA.**  
Millions of Cans Served by U. S. Gov't to Our Soldiers and Sailors.

## HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Unequalled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENT, SADDLES, HARNESS, ETC. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peal, smut or crock by handling. Sold everywhere.

THE FRANK MILLER CO.  
349 and 351 W. 26th St., NEW YORK CITY.

## HOTELS.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.  
THE CHAMBERLIN,

FINEST RESORT HOTEL ON ATLANTIC COAST.

Summer rates \$3.00 per day or \$17.50 per week and upwards.

Winter rates \$4.00 per day and upwards.

ALAN F. CAMPBELL, Manager.

Headquarters: Adjoins Fort Monroe  
ARMY AND NAVY.

Send for illustrated pamphlet.

## OLD POINT COMFORT.

## PARK AVENUE HOTEL. Absolutely Fire-Proof.

4th Ave., 32d to 33d Sts., New York.  
American Plan \$3.50 per day and upwards. European Plan  
\$1.00 per day and upwards. Army and Navy Headquarters.  
FRED. A. REED, Mgr. WM. H. EARLE, Proprietor

## GRAND HOTEL. BROADWAY, cor. 31st St., NEW YORK.

European Plan. Newly refurbished and repainted.  
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special rates to the service.

WM. G. LELAND.

## MANSION HOUSE, Brooklyn Heights.

Directly opposite Wall St., New York.  
Select Family and Transient Hotel. Elegant large, light rooms, single and en suite, with private bath; coolest location in the vicinity of New York. Special rates to Army and Navy patronage. Illustrated Booklet.

J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

## THE PIERREPONT, Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn Heights, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Family and Transient Hotel. House having been thoroughly renovated is now open for guests.

SPECIAL RATES FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

E. E. SEAMAN, PROPRIETOR.

EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

H. C. BURCH, Manager.

## HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Sts., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

## HOTEL CASTLETON, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Open all the year. Special rates Army and Navy.

GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.

## The Hotel Hunterston

Netherwood, New Jersey. Delightful resort. Brick hotel, 50 minutes from South Ferry by Central R.R. of New Jersey. Capacity, 500. Beautiful Golf Links. Special rates to Army and Navy families by

F. W. COLEMAN.

## DEWEY HOTEL,

Geo. D. De Shields, Mgr.

L Street, Near Fourteenth, Washington, D. C.

Fourteenth St. and Pa. Ave. cars pass corner.

## The Buckeye Camera. 1899 MODEL.

PRACTICABLE. COMPACT. PORTABLE.

May be loaded in Daylight. For Films or Plates.

FOR FILMS ONLY:

3/8 x 3/8 Buckeye. \$6.00

3/8 x 3/8 Buckeye, 1899 Model. 5.00

4 x 5 Buckeye. 10.00

FOR BOTH FILMS AND PLATES:

3/8 x 3/8 Special Buckeye, with one holder. 59.00

4 x 5 Special Buckeye, with one holder. 16.00

We recommend the NEW AMERICAN FILMS for Hand-Camera Work.

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR ALL: an elementary test book.

For paper, glass, postage, &c.

CATALOGUE of all kinds of cameras and all requirements for photography mailed on application. F. H. E.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

Established 1832. 591 Broadway, New York.

45, 47, 49 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

**"CAMMEYER"**  
Stamped on a Shoe  
MEANS STANDARD of MERIT  
WAR or PEACE  
The Military Boot!

Whether they join Uncle Sam's cavalry and go to the war or continue peacefully to ride to the hounds or at polo, or gently on country roads, gentlemen will find our Military Boot the most appropriate foot covering. It affords the support and protection so needful to the foot, and also so comfortable and serviceable to ankle and leg.



This is the correct military boot adopted and used by the military and cavalry officers and soldiers of the country. We keep it in full lines and all sizes of the best material, form and finish, and at about one-half the price charged elsewhere.

Men's Calf Stiff Leg Riding Boot.

Regulation style - - - \$9.00

Solid Nickel English Spurs, Max-

well box - - - 2.00

Solid Nickel English Strap Spurs 1.50

**ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,**  
Sixth Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

By PAUL A. OLIVER. Late Brevet  
Brig. Gen., U. S. V., and A. D. C.  
Headquarters Staff, Army Potomac.  
A neat book with full instructions.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Apply to Paul A. Oliver, Oliver's Mills, Pa.

**R. POOLE & SONS**  
ENGINEERS AND  
FOUNDERS AND  
MACHINISTS  
BALTIMORE, MD.

MANUFACTURERS AND DESIGNERS OF ALL KINDS OF  
HEAVY MACHINERY.  
REQUIRING FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS.

HEAVY WHEELS, FRICTION CLUTCHES, SPROCKETS AND  
SHARINGS, AND PLANED GEARING.  
MACHINE MOLDED GEARING.  
POOLE LEFFEL TURBINE  
WATER-WHEELS  
SPECIALS ON APPLICATION.

**GMATISM** POSITIVELY CURED  
OR MONEY REFUNDED.  
THE INESTIMABLE  
BLESSING OF SIGHT.  
AVOID SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES.  
HEADACHE & SURGICAL OPERATION  
ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET ON THE  
EYE. MAILED FREE.  
THE IDEAL COMPANY, 219 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dueber-Hampden  
Up to Date...

American Watches.

Made at the only factories in America, where a complete Watch, Movement as well as Case, is manufactured.

The only manufacturers of high grade 23-Ruby Jeweled Watches in the world.

The smallest Watch in America, called "The Four Hundred" for Ladies' wear. Htg. or O. F. styles, with second hand. This Watch is made only by this company. Address for Catalogue, with illustrations of Watches, at all prices.

THE DUEBER WATCH WORKS,  
Canton, Ohio.

Ships and Fortresses.

Translated from the Italian of D. Primerano for *The Living Age*, appears in the issue for May 6th (No. 2661). Price, postpaid, 15 cents.

Address THE LIVING AGE CO.,

235 Bromfield Street, Boston.

**PENSION** JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.  
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.  
Late principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.  
Says in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, city since.

**HATFIELD & SONS,**  
**Tailors and Importers,**  
**389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St. NEW YORK.**

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Style in Civilian Dress.

**MILITARY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.**

Dress and Undress Coats,  
 Trousers, Overcoats, Caps,  
 Etc.

Officers' Swords,  
 Belts, Campaign Hats,  
 Leggins, Shoulder Straps,  
 Caps, Presentation Swords,  
 Etc.

**W. A. RAYMOLD,**  
**NEW YORK CITY.**

99 Fourth Ave. Bet 11th and 12th Sts. New Illustrated Special Catalogue for 1899 sent upon request.

**BOYLAN M'F'G COMPANY, Ltd.**  
**MILITARY CLOTHIERS,**  
**84 Howard Street, - NEW YORK.**

**AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1857.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The following Vessels of the New Navy of the United States have the "PROVIDENCE" WINDLASS.			
Battle Ships.	Armed Battle Ship.	Armed Cruisers.	Coast Defence Monitors.
Iowa.....11,000 tons	Texas.....6,300 tons	Brooklyn.....9,100 tons	Puritan.....6,000 tons
Massachusetts.....10,300 "	Practice Cruiser for Naval Cadets.	New York.....8,150 "	Miantonomoh.....3,990 "
Indiana.....10,300 "	Bancroft.....3,800 tons	Maine.....8,450 "	Amphitrite.....3,990 "
Gambier.....1,700 tons	Helena.....1,444 tons	Newark.....4,083 tons	Monadnock.....3,990 "
Yorktown.....1,700 "	Dynamite Cruiser.	Atlanta.....3,189 "	Minneapolis.....7,350 tons
Concord.....1,700 "	Vesuvius.....300	Boston.....3,189 "	Baltimore.....4,000 "
Brenton.....1,700 "	Partially Protected Cruisers.	Detroit.....3,000 "	Cincinnati.....3,183 "
Petrel.....1,700 "	Chicago.....4,500 tons	Montgomery.....3,000 "	Raleigh.....3,183 "
Havannah.....1,745 "	Philadelphia.....4,304 "	Protected Cruisers.	Dispatch Boat.
Wilmington.....1,344 "	Columbus.....7,350 tons	Dolphin.....3,685	

The AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS CO. is also building the Steam Windlasses for the Battle Ships "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky" now under construction. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address **FRANK S. MANTON, Agent.**

**RIDABOCK & CO.,**

Formerly BAKER & MCKENNEY.

112 Fourth Ave.

2 Doors below 12th St.

ARMY OFFICERS'

Undress Caps, Campaign Hats,  
 Shoulder Straps, Sword Belts,  
 Swords and Sabres, Collar Ornaments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.  
 Finest Quality Presentation Swords. Flags and Banners. Military School Supplies a Specialty.

The Pipe of the Century. The "MALLINCKRODT" Patent.

NICOTINE ABSORBENT and VENTILATED SMOKING PIPE

is the only Pipe fit for a gentleman to smoke. By an exceedingly simple and effective arrangement, there are no filthy stems to clean, the pipe is just as workable before reaching the mouth, and a cool, clean and healthy smoke is given at no greater expense than for an ordinary Pipe. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Over 100,000 sold in 1898, and extensively used in various Army Posts and highly endorsed by Lieut. Jungen and others in U. S. Navy.

Send for Illustrated circular of designs and prices.

275 Canal St., NEW YORK. HARVEY & WATTS CO., Station E, PHILADELPHIA.

For great tensile strength, elasticity and elongation  
 coupled with unusual non-corrosive qualities

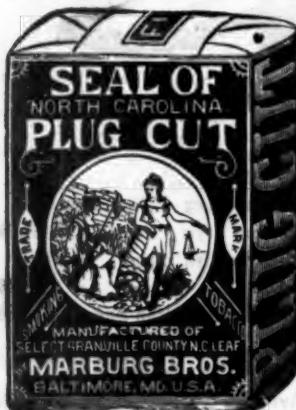
**Castings and Propeller Wheels**

MADE FROM Parsons Manganese Bronze

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

....SOLE MAKERS THE WM. CRAMP & SONS...  
 SHIP and ENGINE BUILDING  
 COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Write for  
 particulars.



**The Undisputed Leader of  
 Plug-Cut Smoking Tobaccos  
 Throughout the World.**

THE FINEST SUN-CURED TOBACCO  
 GROWN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Granville County, North Carolina, is universally noted for the sweet superior-flavored leaf produced there. When sun-cured this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves with age, and by storing the sun-cured Granville County leaf for several years, we obtain the superior tobacco used in this celebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and makes a cool, delicious smoke which will not bite the tongue.

Beware of imitations. The original bears our firm's name.

MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.  
 The Ameria Tobacco Co., Successor.

**RICE & DUVAL,  
 ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,**  
 FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS.  
 231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Opposite the Post Office.

**JOHN C. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.,**  
 Well known to Army Officers for the past 22 years.  
**UNIFORMS.**

**GUN POWDER...**  
 Military Powder of all grades  
 and Gun Cotton

Smokeless Powder for Shot Guns and Rifles  
 Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder

**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.**  
 WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

**SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,  
 MILITARY GOODS.**

Equipments for Officers of Army, Navy, National Guard, Etc.  
 78 FIFTH AVENUE, Two doors below 14th St. NEW YORK.

**FIREPROOF WOOD.** THE ELECTRIC FIREPROOFING COMPANY.  
 119-121 West 23d Street, New York.

THE ONLY PROCESS IN EXISTENCE FOR RENDERING WOOD ABSOLUTELY NON-FLAMMABLE  
 All of the wood used in many of the most prominent buildings in this country is rendered fireproof by this process. Used exclusively by the U. S. Navy, British Navy and many other Naval Powers.

FIREPROOFING LUMBER FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION A SPECIALTY.

One of the best Recommendations for THE CRANDALL PACKING CO.'S

**COLD OIL PACKINGS**



RING EXPANSION  
 NEW YORK OFFICE, 136 Liberty Street. RING

American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition,  
 American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition,

FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by GEORGE N. GARDNER & SON, No. 53 South Street, New York.  
 Used by the principal Steamship Lines.  
 Made in America of American materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.  
 The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.

THE FAMOUS BEERS  
 OF THE GREAT

**ANHEUSER BUSCH**  
 BREWING ASSOCIATION.



"The Original Budweiser."  
 "Black and Tan."  
 "Faust."  
 "Anheuser Standard."  
 "Pale Lager."

On sale at all Army Posts, Naval Stations, Civil Clubs, First-class Hotels and Bars, and on all Pullman and Wagner Cars.



The Best Military Powders.

**LAFLIN & RAND**

.30 CALIBER SMOKELESS

for high power rifles.  
 Now being loaded for  
 Krug-Jorgensen rifles  
 on Government  
 orders.

.45 CALIBER SPRINGFIELD

a smokeless powder  
 for the Government  
 45-70 gun. Eight  
 million rounds just or-  
 dered for U. S. troops.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

**LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO., - - - - - NEW YORK**